

NORTH HASTINGS REVIEW.

JOHN R. ORR, Publisher and Proprietor.

["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."]

TERMS: \$1.00 if paid Strictly in Advance.

24th Year. NEW SERIES. No. 5.

Madoc, County of Hastings, Thursday, February 1, 1900.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

County Council.

The January session of the County Council was held at Belleville last week, commencing on Tuesday. All the members were present. The following report of proceedings refers principally to matters affecting the North Riding:

Mr. Thos. Cross moved, seconded by Mr. Mallory, that Mr. James Clare, of Humberston, a representative from No. 8 Division, be referred to 1900.

There being no other nomination, Mr. Clare was declared unanimously elected Warden, and addressed the Council briefly, thanking the members for the confidence reposed in him in electing him to such an important position.

Among the communications was one from Mr. McKennie, Reeve of Limerick, calling the attention of the Council to the dangerous condition of a bridge near Ormsby, over the Deer River.

The Council was asked to assume it or to refer it. Referred to Ways and Means Committee.

The superintendent of roads and bridges, Mr. Peter Vankleek, presented a report showing that the total expenditures for the year was \$16,985.92.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, seconded by Mr. English, Mr. A. McFarlane was selected as chairman of the Roads and Bridges Committee.

Messrs. Cross, Pearce, English, Holgate, the Warden and Hanley, spoke in support of having a Finance Committee in connection with the Council, as formerly.

Mr. Cross moved that a committee composed of Messrs. Pearce, Hanley and Holgate be appointed to look into the matter and report to the Council.

A communication was read from the Mimico Industrial school, stating that a boy named Horace Webb, was sent from Hastings County to the school, and his time was about expired, and asking the Council to continue him there for some time until a home was found for him.

Mr. Cross moved, seconded by Mr. Lancaster, that the County continue to keep the boy at school until the 1st of June. Carried.

Mr. Lancaster presented a petition from Albert Marshall and about 90 others for a grant for a bridge over La Vallie Creek. Referred to committee on ways and means.

Mr. Pearce gave notice that he would introduce a by-law on the following day granting the use of the side of the road through the village of Marmora for the purpose of erecting electric light poles thereon.

Mr. Cross presented the report of the expenditure of the County of the Dairy-men's Association meeting at Madoc. It was received and adopted.

Mr. Pearce introduced a by-law for the re-erection of poles in Marmora village and it was read a first time and referred to the committee of the whole on by-laws.

On Friday afternoon the Warden presented the petition of Mr. W. J. McIlroy and on motion it was referred to the committee of the whole on roads and bridges.

It was moved by Mr. MacFarlane, seconded by Mr. Mallory, that the clerk furnish a certificate to the clerk of the local municipalities a statement showing therein the amount of money in each year granted by this Council to the said municipalities for roads and bridges. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Cross, seconded by Mr. Dunyes, whereas George Sills Johnson, county constable, has refused to pay back to the county treasurer of Hastings \$20, found by a committee of investigation to have been wrongfully drawn by him and ordered by this Council to be returned to this Council, petition and request for quarter sessions at its next sitting to dismiss the said George S. Johnson from the office of county constable in Hastings, and the Warden and Clerk forward said petition to the judges of the sessions. Carried.

It was moved by Dr. Faulkner, seconded by Mr. MacFarlane, that the annual salary of \$100 now paid to Mr. J. A. Hinf, of Madoc, High County Constable, be discontinued. Lost.

Mr. Cross moved that the question of Mr. Hinf's salary be laid over until the June session.

On motion of Douglas and Lancaster, \$50 was granted toward repairing a bridge on the road between Coe Hill and Bancroft, in Faraday.

The Canadian Patriotic Fund Association were asking for a grant to its funds.

Mr. Cross spoke on the matter and favored the granting of a sum.

Mr. English also spoke on the matter and it was decided on motion of Mr. Cross, to grant \$200 to the Patriotic Fund, and \$100 for the benefit of any men from the county. Mr. Cross made a very patriotic speech in support of his motion.

The usual grants to the poor schools of the northern part of the county were passed. Mr. Mackintosh made a full explanation in regard to one of the poorest sections.

Messrs. Douglas and Lancaster presented several petitions for special grants for roads and bridges in the northern municipalities but their petitions were not entertained.

The by-law to appoint a board of examiners was passed, and Messrs. John Johnson, W. Mackintosh, and F. E. Seymour were appointed.

B. R. Casement was appointed High School Trustee for Madoc.

Council adjourned to Tuesday, June 12th.

Will Ontario Yield Diamonds?

Mr. Blue of the Ontario Mining Department Believes it is not at all improbable.

"Diamonds in Ontario," was the subject of a very interesting paper by Mr. Blue, at the Canadian Institute, Toronto, on Saturday evening. He said: "It is problematical whether such discoveries in Ontario ever will be made, but there is a probability, or possibility, perhaps, that the precious stones will be found."

Precious stones have been found in North America; and within the last fifteen years no less than seventeen gems have been found in the States of Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio.

Other discoveries had been made, but the finders knew not the value of their discoveries.

There is a dispute among scientists as to the home of the diamond.

Prof. Lewis, of Philadelphia, maintains that the blue ground of the volcano vent is the matrix of the diamond.

Prof. Bomey, of London, does not suggest that the diamond was always diamond, nor that it was anything else than pure crystallized carbon, and he does not gainsay the utility of volcanic force as the agency in the distribution of diamonds, even if through the dynamics of heat and pressure it had not lot or part in their genesis.

It was the Kimberley volcanoes or others like them which brought to the earth's surface the diamonds first discovered in the lower valleys of Vaal and Orange rivers.

There were diamonds in the glacial drifts of Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio.

The drift material had been borne down into those States from the highlands of Ontario.

The drift material came from James' Bay.

Authorities predicted a discovery of diamonds in the Rainy Lake region, the states of which district give 7.44 per cent. of carbon. This is as high a percentage as the "blue ground" of South Africa.

Mr. Blue believed this district too far west.

Thunder Cape, Lake Superior, was a likely district.

There were other localities in the new Ontario where similar conditions exist, one of the places mentioned being in the township of Balfour, near Sudbury, the slates of which by analysis contained 6.8 per cent. of carbon.

Mr. Blue believed this district too far west.

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SAW THE FURNACE.

But the Result of the Inspection Was Very Unsatisfactory.

The host looked at his guest. "Come down in the basement," he said, with a slight wink. "I want to show you my furnace."

The hostess glanced up, with a queer little smile.

"Mr. Stiverson is quite daft about his furnace, Mr. Jollyboy," she said. "I've no doubt he'll have you down there every time he opens a damper."

The host turned away and choked slightly, and then they stepped down the stairs together.

Mr. Stiverson went straight to the furnace room and, reaching above the bricked in heater, pulled down a squat black bottle and a small glass. He tilted the latter.

"Here's to the furnace," he said, with a hoarse chuckle, as he passed the glass to his guest. "Have to be a little careful, you know, on account of the old lady. Best woman in the world, of course, but prejudiced. How's that?"

The guest gulped and took down the contents of the glass. "Now, what would you call that?"

"Well," replied the visitor, with a horrible grimace, "to be frank with you, I would call it a mighty good sample of spotted elder vinegar."

"Eh! What?" And the host hastily poured out a glass and took a mouthful. "Wow-w-w! So it is. Hang it all, the old lady has discovered the hiding place! Wonder what in thunder she did with the real stuff? Heavens! What a contemptible trick! Let's go up stairs." And they went.

"How did Mr. Jollyboy like the furnace?" inquired the hostess as she looked up, with a pleasant smile.

The acidulated guest did his best to call up a smile in return.

"It's a splendid furnish—I should say furnace," he remarked. "I don't think I ever saw one with better appointments outside and inside."

"And on top, too?" queried the hostess sweetly. Then she pointed to the open register at her feet.

"It's quite wonderful," she added, "how distinctly the sound of voices in the furnace room below comes up through the register. I could hear every word you said!"

Then she laughed softly.

But the men made no comment—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

His Literary Routine.

An author filled out as follows a question blank from one of the literary review syndicates recently:

"Do you burn the midnight oil?"

"Yes—when the gas bill's due."

"What time do you rise?"

"Whenever the bill collector knocks."

"What is your daily exercise?"

"Climbing trees to avoid the bailiff."

"When do you dine?"

"Whenever I can."

"What is your chief study?"

"How to pay the rent, appease the butcher, comfort the baker, silence the groceryman and settle the gas bill!"—Atlanta Constitution.

An Intimate Rumor.

"Did you say that I scattered money right and left in my campaigns?" asked Senator Sorghum.

"No, sir."

"Well, somebody said it, and it was a mighty mean trick. The first thing I know they'll have the people who were going to vote for me anyhow thinking it's a sheer waste of money to go up to the polls and cast an honest ballot."—Washington Star.

And He Looked It.

A Bargain Offered.

Editor—Well, young woman, if the story suits me, I will pay you \$15 for it.

Young Lady Author (persuasively)—Oh, come, now. Buy it without reading it, and I'll let you have it for \$10.—Brooklyn Life.

Polite.

Head Walter—Shall I send a waiter to wait on you, sir?

Guest (who has been waiting in vain for 30 minutes)—I am compelled to request this extreme privilege even though I know it disturbs your system.—Life.

Needless Adjectives.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what's a redundancy of expression?

Pa—Using more words than are necessary to express one's meaning, such as "wealthy leeman," "wealthy plumber," etc.—Chicago News.

A Persian Romance.

A Persian plaque in the South Kensington museum, London, bears by means of clever relief and brilliant color a romantic tale, part legend and part history. Nobody knows the proportion of each.

At all events, it is declared to be an incident in the life of Baharam V of the Sassanian dynasty. Baharam, according to legend and plaque, was a wonderful archer. During one of his hunting expeditions, on which his favorite wife had accompanied him, he shot a sleeping antelope with such precision as to graze the animal's ear.

The antelope awoke, and, believing himself annoyed by a fly, put his hind hoof to his ear to strike off the fly. A second arrow sent by the royal hand fixed the antelope's hoof to the fly.

The king's wife merely said, "Practice makes perfect," which touched the pride of her royal spouse.

Indeed, as the penalty for her plain speaking, she was sent out into the mountains to perish, but instead found shelter in a village. Here she lodged in an upper room ascended by 20 steps and, having bought a calf, carried it up and down every day. The king, passing by four years later, was amazed at seeing a young woman carrying a cow up a flight of 20 steps. The lady again took occasion to remark, "Practice makes perfect," whereupon she unveiled, was recognized and restored to favor.

An Insult Well Handled.

You can always trust the American woman to take care of herself. The friends of a girl who lives in Eighteenth street are telling these days of an adventure which befell her one afternoon within the fortnight. She was standing, this Eighteenth street girl, at the corner of F and Eleventh streets waiting for a friend. A very dapper young man, a stranger doubtless in the town—for most Washingtonians are too well aware of the girl's social eminence to venture on any impertinence to her—stepped up, bowed and said airily:

"Waiting for somebody?"

The girl turned to look at him.

"Guess you've forgotten me," he went on with growing familiarity. "I saw you at a dinner last week."

The girl looked at him steadily for a moment.

"Oh, I remember now," she said. "It was at Colonel Blank's. You are Colonel Blank's butler, of course. No, I don't know of anybody who wants a butler. Have you tried the employment agencies?"

And then, slowly and calmly, she walked away.

Tallow Candles as Medicine.

In France the peasantry still stick to medicines calculated to turn the average doctor's hair gray with horror.

Wine is an ingredient of every prescription. In fever cases it is always the predominant one. The French peasant's faith in fermented grape juice is truly beautiful.

If his children are stricken with the measles, he gives them wine well sweetened with honey and highly spiced with pepper. For a severe cold he administers a quart of red wine and a melted tallow candle mixed. For scarlet or brain fever he gives eggs, white wine and soot well beaten together.

Not all their superstitions are curious. Some are pathetic. A mother, for instance, often buries her dead child with its favorite toy or a lock of her own hair in the coffin, "that it may not feel quite alone."

J. C. DALE & Co., Bankers,

DALE'S BLOCK, MADOC, ONT.

A General Banking Business Transacted. Drafts on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received, and interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Interest added to principal half-yearly, on the 11th of May and the 11th of Nov. of each year.

J. C. DALE, Manager.

REFERENCE:—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Lance Tooth Cross-cut Saws.

HARDWARE.

THE RACER.

GROUND THIN ON BACK.

Save labor. Save time. Save gumming. Save files. It stands without a rival, and is the Fastest Cutting Saw in the world. It has beaten the best Canadian and American-made Saws 99 per cent. in every contest. Its superiority consists in its excellent temper. It is tempered under the Secret Chemical Process, which toughens and refines the steel. It gives a finer and keener cutting edge and will hold it twice as long as by any other process.

M. W. CONNOR & SON, Next Door South of Dale's Bank.

The Riders of the Plains.

The following song, written by F. H. Turnock, for the occasion, was sung by Mr. Jackson Hanby, a well-known Winnipeg vocalist, at the farewell reception given at Winnipeg in the Drill Hall to the troops departing for South Africa:—

From the veldt to the prairie flashed the cable: "Britain's boys are by the burghers beaten back!"

"We want scouts and rough-riders who are able Kruger's frontiersmen to traverse and to track."

From the West, to the Empire's call replying, Rose the answer: "To the rifle and the reins We are ready to send the Boers a-dying."

You can count upon the Riders of the Plains! You can count upon the Riders of the Plains! You can count upon the Riders of the Plains!

From the plains, from the foot-hills, from the mountains: From the Red into the Holly and the Bow: From the ranch to the homestead—burst the fountains

Of the patriotic eagerness to go. The Police of the prairie, true and steady: Cowboys, trappers, scouts, and hardy pioneers: Our Dragons, for the conflict ever ready— Rush in answer to the call for volunteers.

You can count upon the Riders of the Plains! You can count upon the Riders of the Plains! You can count upon the Riders of the Plains!

Lion-bold, and as stealthy as the tiger: Swift as eagle, and unerring as the hawk— On the veldt, the Canadian rough-rider Is the boy the Boer to baffle and to balk.

A new page in the grand old Empire's story We are writing; now we fight in its campaigns. That this page will be blazoned over with glory, You can count upon the Riders of the Plains!

You can count upon the Riders of the Plains! You can count upon the Riders of the Plains! You can count upon the Riders of the Plains!

A joint stock company has been formed at Harrowsmith to operate a canning factory, which will seek incorporation with \$10,000 capital.

A bad smash-up occurred at Pickering on the Grand Trunk Ry. on Tuesday night, resulting in death of three men. A light engine collided with a freight train, killing the engineer, fireman and brakeman on the former.

Great results sometimes comes from little effort. We are informed that the contributions of the Methodist Mission Band children in Campbellford have enabled one missionary in China—Miss Hawley—to build a home in which to teach native children; and the contribution made in clothing for the same mission is valued at \$100.

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M. W. CONNOR & SON, Next Door South of Dale's Bank.

E. D. O'Flynn & Sons

BANKERS, MADOC, — — — ONT

Established 1877.

Capital Paid up.....\$150,000.00. Rest in First Mortgages 50,000.00.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Interest on deposits at 4 per cent per annum compounded half yearly

E. D. O'FLYNN F. W. O'FLYNN

A large amount of money to loan at the most favorable rates.

F. W. O'FLYNN.

Business = -

= Directory.

A Handy Reference List of Leading Business Places in Madoc.

DRY GOODS & MILLINERY.

Alex. Milne, Benson O'Hara.

GENERAL DRY GOODS.

W. A. McMaster.

GROCERIES.

D. W. Rollins, Geo. Wright, R. T. Gray.

HARDWARE & TINWARE.

M. W. Connor & Son, G. A. Rollins.

DRUGS & BOOKS.

W. S. Harper, M. D. C. G. Wilson.

WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

Geo. F. Maybee.

BOOTS & SHOES.

John Mouncey, Morrice & Son.

BANKS.

J. C. Dale & Co. E. D. O'Flynn & Sons.

FURNITURE & UNDERTAKING.

Marshall Maybee, D. A. Caldwell.

TAILORING.

Alex. Belair, J. B. Lewis.

MANUFACTURERS.

White's Agricultural Works, J. R. Brown.

BAKERS.

W. N. Sager & Son.

PUMP MANUFACTURERS.

Hart Bros.

PIANOS, ORGANS & SEWING MACHINES.

The Conley Church Organ & Piano Co.

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, COAL & SHINGLES.

Fred Rollins.

BARBER SHOPS.

F. Vandervoort, W. A. Carson.

RESTAURANTS.

John Caverly.

HOTELS.

St. Lawrence Hall, J. L. McGuire, Prop.

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Mr. F. Missio, Delano, Man., writes: "I can speak in the highest terms of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a medicine for rebuilding the system. Previous to using the pills I was suffering from headaches, loss of appetite and extreme nervousness, which left me in a very weak condition. The best work would fatigue me. I can now say, however, that I never felt better in my life than I do at present, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Similar sufferers—and there are many—will find it to their great advantage to use these pills."

Do not take anything that does not bear the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." It is an experiment and a hazardous one to use a substitute. Sold by all dealers or post paid at 50 cents box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville.

PLENTY OF WINTER EGGS.

About twice a week throw a few small pieces of cracklings and let them peck away at them, being careful that the cracklings are not salty, and that the hens do not get too much at one time. Give them skimmings twice a week, and keep the water in ways keep fresh water and plenty of sharp grit on hand where it is handy for the birds. At night, just before they are ready to fly up to roost, give them a good square feed of cracked corn and wheat mixed, about all that they need.

Some feed too much, while others, feed too little, and you will have to watch your birds and be governed accordingly. A good rule is to feed so that the birds will come running when you call out feed, and another good plan is to take your last feed to the roost at night and examine the birds by feeling of the crops, and you will soon be able to feed them just right, and do this without gorging or overfeeding. Proper nest boxes must be furnished and eggs laid in straw in them so the eggs will not be broken, and the house must be kept clean. Of course this means work, but by following it up you will be rewarded with plenty of eggs when the season is at its best, and it will more than pay you for all the trouble you have taken.

A cottonwood tree or a willow is the well which the wily huntsman taps. He examines each tree until he finds one that has what a woodsman calls a "vein." It is simply an attenuated protuberance. By boring into this "vein" a stream of clear water will flow out. It is not sap, but clear, pure water. The huntsmen say that the water is better than the average

Two commercial travellers, comparing notes—I have been out three weeks, said the first, and have only got four orders. That beats me, said the other. I have been out four weeks and have only got one order, and that's from the firm to come home.

Did you ever
Ribboch Beylo
much advertise
Don't you the
apology to the

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.
EPPS'S
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

PETROLEUM EMULSION

A most efficient substitute for cod-liver oil, pleasant to the taste, and agreeing with the most sensitive stomach. Used by physicians

Angier Chemical Co. 81 Confederation Life Building, Toronto



Ready Comforts.

When you've fully decided that it pays to secure comfort and save a possible doctor bill, we have warm and elegant clothing to show you at prices which make longer hesitation folly. You will be sorry you didn't come sooner.

NO DELAYS—

COMFORT ON THE SPOT.

White Blankets.

A complete range in white and grey cotton Blankets in all sizes at right prices.

All wool white Blankets, large size, good warm goods, at prices that will please.

W. A. McMASTER.

Farm to Let.

Sixty acres, all cleared, near the village of Plainfield, good house and barns. For particulars apply at

REVIEW OFFICE, Madoc.

Lands for Sale.

About thirty fairly well timbered lots for sale in the township of Tudor. A list of same, and terms can be had by applying to

A. JENNER, Reeve, Millbridge, P. O.

Notice to Trespassers.

All parties are hereby warned against trespassing on lot 6, 2nd concession of Elzevir, known as the old White Plains. Parties found so trespassing after this notice will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

CHAS. F. KELLAR, Bridgewater, Jan. 12th, 1900.

Tenders Wanted.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to February 15th, 1900, for the re-building of the bridge across the Sooty river in the township of Elzevir, known as the Storrington Bridge. Plans and specifications can be seen at my office. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. By order of the council,

R. W. MILLER, T'p Clerk.

Actinolite, Jan. 18th, 1900.

Attention!

The following are some of the bargains to be found at Henley's.

- 7 dozen Clothes Pins, 10c.
 - Whisks, Scrub Brushes, 5c.
 - Horse Brushes, 10c.
 - 12 Boot Laces, 5c.
 - Men's Wool Sox, 10c & 15c.
 - Men's Undershirts, 25c.
 - Men's Braces, 10c.
 - Teaspoons, per dozen, 10c.
 - Needles and Pins, 1c.
 - 12 Bars Electric Soap, 25c.
 - 3 Cakes Castile Soap, 10c.
- Also rock bottom prices in Glass, Granite and Small Wares, Dry Goods, etc.

CHAS. HENLEY,

4 doors South of Moon's Hotel.

North Hastings Review.

MADOC, FEBRUARY 1, 1900.

HOME NEWS

—Village Council meets next Monday evening.

—The skating rink is now in working order, and open weekly.

—Marmora races were held on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

—Renew your subscription now. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.

—Belleville Street Railway will be offered for sale under mortgage by public auction on March 1st.

—The price of cheese remains firm, and there is every prospect of good prices for the coming season.

—Mrs. Bacon, mother of Chas. W. Bacon, of Madoc township, died last week, over 95 years of age.

—The weather has lately had one merit. It has been sufficiently varied to suit all tastes from time to time.

—The first eclipse of the year will be on May 28th.—a total darkening of the sun partially visible in parts of the Dominion.

—It has been an easy winter for snow shovels and those who operated them, and the sidewalks have been kept clear since the first snowfall.

—Thomas J. Paget, of Deloro, was presented with \$50 in gold by the people of Marmora and Deloro prior to his departure for South Africa.

—The Hockey team is getting down to practice. They expect to give a few exhibitions to the public, with the neighboring clubs, before the season closes.

—The new bell is being mounted in the tower of the Methodist church this week, and is expected to ring out joyfully for the first time next Sunday morning.

—Mrs. Robert Mullett, an old and respected resident of Madoc township, aunt of Fred and Walter Mullett, of Bancroft, died last week, aged nearly 90 years.

—Up to the present time lumbering operations have been carried on under full swing, as the depth of snow has just "filled the bill" for the easy movement of logs.

—Jackson Moore on Friday last lost \$10, two \$5 bills, either at Allen Reid's or in Springbrook. The finder will receive \$2 by returning the same to James Moore, Springbrook.

—The first shipment of manufactured iron was made last week from the Allport-Mitchell Co.'s works, of Belleville. It consisted of a car load of bar iron for Deseronto for the Rathbun Co.

—The first quarterly communion service in the new Methodist church will be held next Sunday morning. The pastor, Rev. S. T. Bartlett, will preach for the first time in the new edifice at 11 o'clock.

—How is your stock of bill heads, note heads, envelopes, letter heads, receipts, etc.? Send in your orders and have them completed ready for use. Workmanship and style unequalled at THE REVIEW job department.

—Messrs. Dunning and Grieg, the Montreal horse buyers, on Monday and Tuesday purchased a number of horses in this village. They failed to meet the prices asked by the owners of many other animals brought in during these days.

—The Bancroft Times man is crumbling because the price of wood has advanced a notch. Green wood was delivered there last winter at 75c per cord, but \$1.00 is the ruling figure this season. Some (newspaper) men are never satisfied.

—The Kingston News has the following in reference to an old Madocian:—Mr. F. J. Drake, a skilled machanic and a patentee of milling machinery who has lately been employed on special work at the locomotive works, has secured an excellent situation at Belleville.

—House and Lot for Sale.—In the Village of Madoc, Lot 16, north side of Elgin street. Terms reasonable. Apply to Mrs. R. F. BROADWORTH.

—Pat Gillen, late of Madoc, who has been running the hotel at Enterprise for several months, has moved to Arden where he has reopened the Mrs. Hudson hotel property which he purchased in November last. Travellers will be glad to learn that there will now be first-class hotel accommodation in that village.

—Lately Mr. James White paid a visit to Western cities where he purchased a complete outfit of new machinery. He expects to have all in working order in a few weeks, then they will have one of the finest manufacturing plants north of Belleville. The new company, of which Mr. Alfred Giffin is a working partner, will be known as the White Manufacturing Company.

—Quinlan Estate.—Letters of Probate granted A. A. McDonald as executor by Surrogate Court. Estate valued at \$2000.

—County Orange Lodge.—The County Orange Lodge of Central Hastings will meet in Madoc on Tuesday next, 6th inst., at 10.30 a. m. See notice in another column.

—Reform Convention.—The Reformers of North Hastings will meet in Convention in the Masonic Hall, in this village, on Friday, the 9th inst., to select a candidate for the House of Commons, and also elect officers of the Association for the ensuing year. In the evening a public meeting will be held at 8 o'clock, to be addressed by prominent members of the Dominion Parliament and others. Names of speakers will be announced later.

Queensboro Circuit.

Quarterly meeting will be held at Hazard's church, on the Queensboro circuit, at 2.30 p. m. on Sunday next. There will also be service at Queensboro at 10.30 a. m. and at Hart's at 7 p. m.

Farmers' Institute Meetings.

The following meetings will be held during the coming week:—

Marmora Feb. 1
Eldorado " 2
Cooper " 3
Queensboro " 6

Always the First.

Belleville Sun:—"The Hastings County Council have kept up the reputation of old Hastings for patriotism by their liberal grants for patriotic purposes. The first company of Canadians to volunteer for service when war with the United States threatened over the Trent affair was organized at Madoc."

Prospering.

The Moira correspondent of the News writes:—

"Under the energetic presidency of Mrs. W. W. Hudgins, the Epworth League, which was organized about five months ago by Rev. D. S. Houck, of Tweed, in the Methodist church here is making substantial progress. The League also decided to purchase a new organ and have secured one on favorable terms from Messrs. Conley & Church, of Madoc."

Madoc Model School.

The system of Monthly Reports will be continued in the Model School. There has been a new form introduced, which will not only report the class standing of pupils as before, but will in addition report the standing in each individual subject. Parents are urged to study the reports carefully, and in case of unsatisfactory work to confer with the teachers.

Burned Out.

Sunday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the frame residence of Mr. Stewart Smith, in this village, was totally destroyed by fire, caught, it is supposed, from a defective chimney. A good deal of clothing, some furnishings and a little money were burned, the loss on these articles being estimated at a hundred dollars. There was an insurance of \$300 on the building.

Talmage on Advertising.

A newspaper whose columns overflow with advertisements of business men has more influence in attracting attention to building up a town than any other agency that can be employed. People go where there is business. Capital and labor go where there is an enterprising community. No power on earth is so strong to build up a town as a newspaper well patronized, and its power should be appreciated.—T. De Witt Talmage.

An Old Suggestion Revived.

One of the best suggestions ever made by the newspaper of this country is that every farmer should display his name at the front gate of his farm. It would be a matter of trifling expense and no particular trouble for every farmer in the country to have his name and the number of his lot neatly printed on a small board and nailed to the gatepost nearest the concession line, and such boards would prove of incalculable value to the farmers themselves. The same thing might be done with equal acceptability in cities, towns and villages.

New Orchestra.

Madoc has always had extra musical talents embodied in its young folks, and our brass band, orchestra, etc., have been noted throughout the district for general excellence. The Madoc Orchestra has been and is in good demand by the public desirous of engaging first-class music for entertainments, assemblies, etc. A private organization has just lately come into existence which adds to the orchestral music of the village. Under the leadership of Mr. George Robinson an orchestra has been organized for the private musical entertainment of themselves and friends, and they have also delighted two public gatherings lately in the basement of the new Methodist church. The members and instruments are as follows:—Piano, Mrs. B. O'Hara; string bass, Miss Blanche O'Hara; leading violin, Mr. George Robinson; 2nd violin, Mr. W. E. Connor; oboe, Mr. W. Scrutton; cornet, Mr. G. B. Foote; clarinet, Mr. George F. Maybee; slide trombone, Mr. J. B. Lewis.

BORN
GOLDING.—On the 19th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Golding, of Marmora, a daughter.

DIED
MACKAY.—On Thursday afternoon, January 25, 1900, at 3 Rosedale road, Toronto, the infant son of Rev. E. W. Mackay, of Madoc.

RUPERT—In North Marmora, Saturday, 20th inst., Ira Rupert, aged 74 years.

Don't miss the sale of Silk Velvets at Milne's this week.

The New Methodist Church "Officially Opened."

Every Branch of Church Organization has now had a Keesing Gathering.

The final Sunday of the opening services of the new sanctuary was ushered in by storm; but nevertheless, large congregations attended both services. The absence of Rev. Dr. Lambly, who had been billed to preach at the morning service, was regretted, and the hope freely expressed by many of his old friends, that his illness might be of short duration. Rev. F. B. Stratton preached at both services and delighted his old parishioners with the old-time vigor and energy of his addresses. The morning sermon was devoted mainly to showing that Divine Grace added to resolute perseverance can effect the highest possible results in christian character and achieve the greatest fruits in church activity. In the evening Mr. Stratton took for his text "Seek ye in the Book of the Lord and read," and gave a masterly and exhaustive address on the appropriateness and power of the Bible in all the concerns of life. Special mention should be made of the music, Mr. Burnham, of Tweed, presided at the organ, and proved himself a thoroughly competent musician. His playing was much enjoyed and a repetition of his visit would give much pleasure to the congregation. The attendance at the Sunday School was very encouraging, considering the weather, nearly two hundred being present.

The Epworth League meeting on Monday evening was largely attended. Despite the storm, the commodious basement was filled. The Pastor presided and introduced a varied and thoroughly enjoyable programme of music, oratorio and vocal recitations, and addresses. Revs. N. D. Drew and F. B. Stratton delivered capital addresses. The most interesting object in the room was the very fine church bell which has been purchased by the League for the use of the church. It was mounted on the platform and rung several times during the evening. From all appearances it is a beautiful article, and its tones ringing out clear and strong will soon be heard calling to worship often, and only occasionally, we trust, tolling for the dead. The bell was made to order by Messrs. J. & Co. of Troy, N. Y., weighs seven hundred pounds and has cast on its surface the inscription, "Presented by the Epworth League, January 1st, 1900." The Bell Fund of the League was augmented to the extent of \$50 by the generous free-will offerings of the audience on Monday evening.

It is remarkable and most commendable that in all the church building enterprise there has been such ready and sustained financial support given. The Pastor thanked Messrs. M. W. Connor & Sons, in the name of the League, for procuring the bell and supplying it at actual cost—a very kind action on the part of the firm.

Madoc Methodists have good reason to congratulate themselves on the unqualified success of their opening. Under careful leadership and by the blessing of Providence on their united and zealous endeavors, they have a beautiful, convenient and commodious edifice, complete in all its appointments and affording, as far as any building could, excellent facilities for carrying on the work of all departments of the church. During the year and a half since the fire the congregation has loyally supported the Pastor, and the Pastor has efficiently led the congregation so that they commence their work in the new church with increased numbers and renewed enthusiasm.

The Ladies' Aid entertained the Trustees Board to tea in their comfortable rooms on Tuesday evening.

Special meetings are being held nightly, conducted by the Pastor, commencing at 7.30.

Communion service will be held next Sunday morning.

At the quarterly business meeting forthcoming, the question of pastoral supply for next year will be discussed. At the last official meeting a resolution was offered inviting Rev. S. T. Bartlett to remain for a fourth year. But the Western church, Napanee, has given him a call, and it is likely the stationing committee will appoint him there. A first-class man will be needed as his successor, and doubtless only such will be invited by the Board.

Hockey!

Madoc vs. Marmora.

(Marmora Herald.)

There was a practice match between Madoc and Marmora on the rink Tuesday evening. The play was the first of the season and consequently was not as good as may be expected later on. However at times there was some good work on both sides, but the Madoc team suffered a good deal from lack of practice. The indications are that Marmora will have a somewhat stronger team than last year. The score was 8 to 2 in favor of the home team.

The following is a list of Madoc's players:—John Dale, M. Seymour, P. Hoover, W. Geary, C. Maybee, A. Coe, J. B. Lewis, W. E. Connor, John M. Kerr.

Great bargains in Silk Velvets at Milne's this week.

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED

Dr. Hall's Rheumatic CURE

Will Cure any Form of Rheumatism

FOUR POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:—FIRST—QUICKEST TO CURE. SECOND—EASIEST TO TAKE. THIRD—MOST HIGHLY ENDORSED. FOURTH—CHEAPEST TO BUY. One bottle contains ten days' treatment in BIG BOTTLES, 50 CENTS.

THE DR. HALL MEDICINE CO. London Agency, Kingston, Ont. FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS

MOVEMENTS OF PEOPLE.

(Note.—Friends of THE REVIEW will oblige us and help to make the paper more interesting by sending to this office particulars of items of personal or local interest. We cannot get all the news unless assisted by our readers.)

Mr. James McCaw, of Bancroft, was in town last week.

Mr. Archie Riddell, of Arnprior, passed through Madoc on Tuesday on his way to Ottawa.

Mr. Walter Mullett, of Bancroft, was in Madoc this week, and favored THE REVIEW with a call.

Bancroft Times:—Mr. A. Riddell, of Arnprior, dropped into town on Saturday. Time deals gently with the genial "Archie."

Mr. C. Henley, merchant of this village, who has been laid up with illness for some weeks, is still very low, and unable to attend to his store. Mr. Garrett is in charge.

Tweed News:—Miss Rose, of Madoc, is a guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. F. Davis, Miss Ivel Broadworth, of Madoc, has Tufts' school for the present year. Miss Annie M. Clancy has been re-engaged as teacher at Johnston's Corners, where she has already spent a successful term of one year.

Marmora Herald:—Miss Nettie Feeney was at her home in Madoc on Saturday. Mr. Robert Colling is resigning his position as cutter in the tailoring department of Gladney & McDonnell's store, and will start in the tailoring business for himself in Madoc where his many friends will wish him every success.

Last week Mr. C. F. and Mrs. Aylsworth, Miss Jennie Aylsworth, and Mr. Fraser Aylsworth, visited Ottawa to see their son and brother, John Aylsworth, of the North West Mounted Police, off for South Africa. The mounted police section, over 300 men, were described by an army officer as the finest body of men that ever marched through the streets of Halifax.

Call at Morrice's old stand to inspect a fine line of Cutters, etc., etc. Prices right. J. R. BROWN. Two young Horses for sale, cheap.

At GEO. WRIGHT'S.

California Fruits. Apples, Peaches, Pears and Prunes. Dried Fruits. Raspberries and Apples. Canned Fruits of every description. Sauce and Tomato Catsup. Mixed Pickles, White Onions and Walnuts. Fennel Haddie, Herring, Canned Fish of all kinds. Vegetables, Canned and Evaporated. Macedoine and Tallow Mushroom. Sugar Cured and Canned Meats and Fowl. Farinosa, Buckwheat Flour. Fine Oatmeal and Rolled Oats. Pot Barley and Split Peas. Groceries in general, all fresh.

Arrived this week, a new assortment of Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets. China and Glassware.

—AT—

George Wright's.

DURHAM ST., MADOC.

Do You Mean It?

Do you really want to be rid of your rheumatism or are you only growling from habit? The straight way to be rid of rheumatism is to take Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure. Mr. Thomas Simmons, of Chaffey's Locks, Ont., Steamboat Engineer, suffered with Sciatic Rheumatism for two years. Four bottles of Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure cured him completely. This preparation is taken internally, 50 cents a bottle, containing ten days' treatment. For sale at all drug stores.

School Children's Eyes

Supply

Their

Intellect



Defective eyes stunt the mind. Can you expect fair progress in school or success in business if so handicapped?

Examination of children for glasses is a special feature of our Optical Department.

G. F. Maybee,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,
MADOC.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS FOR DISTRICT Office Managers in this state to represent me in their own and surrounding counties. Willing to pay yearly \$500, payable weekly. Desirable employment with unusual opportunities. References exchanged. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. S. A. Park, 330 Caxton Building, Chicago.

The Medical Hall.

C. G. WILSON

—FOR—

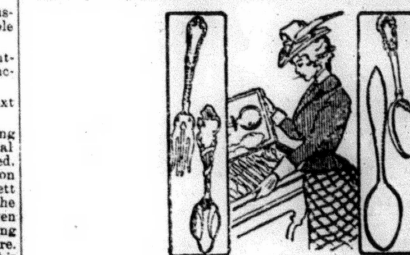
Pure Drugs,

Books

—AND—

Stationery.

DURHAM ST., MADOC.



I have a quantity of SILVER CUTLERY

in stock which will be sold at very much reduced prices. In the stock will be found some genuine 1847 Roger Bros. goods. This is a real snap and ought to be taken advantage of.

GEO. F. MAYBEE.

All Watch and Clock repairs guaranteed.

The Stamp of Security.

On every "Slater Shoe", put there by the makers as a guarantee of wear value—a protection against extortionate profits.

Many men would readily pay more for a "Slater Shoe" were not the price stamped on the sole—this stamp gives the actual market value of the shoe determined by the manufacturers.

Made in twelve foot-model shapes, all sizes, widths, leathers, colors and styles. Every pair Good-year welted.

\$3.50 and \$5.00.

JOHN MOUNCEY, Sole Local Agent.

A DISCIPLE OF MESMER.

I do not know if my dear friend, Jack Conyers, will pardon me for making use of a story which I had from his lips some few weeks ago. But then I have to plead as an excuse that he ought not to be so indiscreet as to confide in a struggling journalist who is ever on the lookout for interesting "copy."

An introduction is necessary. Suffice it to say that Conyers, who is an artist, had entered my diggings on the day in question after having been absent on a sketching tour in the south of Ireland for a little more than fifteen months. He came with the extraordinary announcement that he was going to be married to an Irish girl—Kathleen O'Neill by name. I became shockingly interested. My eager questioning elicited the following facts:—

He had first come across Miss O'Neill in the vicinity of Lismore, it appears. Curiously enough, the cause of his original interest in her was an expression of haunting sadness which was ever on her face; nor had he known her long before he experienced an enthusiastic desire to have a hand in clearing the sadness away. But how could he learn the cause? By good fortune he was permitted to hear the story from her own lips, although she had spoken to no man before about it.

"My father," she said, "is insane."

"Good heavens!"

He had never entertained that possibility.

No wonder the poor girl was sorrowful. But how had it happened?

"We lived until a year ago in Dublin," she answered. "My father was a merchant there. He had had a hard struggle, but at last success came. Not that his balance at the bank was sufficient of itself; but if he could sell his premises and connection he could retire, which was what he desired, for he was growing old. Fortunately, a purchaser was soon procured in an Irish baronet, Sir Patrick O'Connell by name, who wanted it for the purpose of establishing his younger sons in business. An agreement was signed. Sir Patrick could not pay cash down, his money was tied up; but he would have sufficient free in six months' time. He, however, proposed to lodge with my father as security in the meantime, the family diamonds, valued at £400,000—father, you must understand, had an honorable name."

"The pity of that followed. It was at the place of business, on a certain afternoon, that the jewels were handed over, and father, for one night only, looked them in his exultation, intending next day to take them to the bank. Alas! the same night the premises were burnt to the ground—nothing was rescued. So we came down to this quiet place. We are allowed to keep father, because the form of his disease comes under the heading of melancholia. He is not dangerous, but he does not know even mother and me."

"Such is a brief outline of the sad story. Well, this life, they say, is made up of curious chances. As Conyers was wearing his 'diggings' afterward, who should he run up against but his old chum, Charley Mantion, who is confidential agent in the employment of Gray & Helmsley of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

"Hallo! What are you doing down this way, Charley?" shouted Conyers.

"Searching for a needle in a haystack, my boy. I want to see O'Neill, supposed to be residing in this quarter, formerly a merchant trading in Dublin. I say, though, what makes you look so excited?"

Conyers took his arm and led him to his "diggings," which were conveniently near.

"Now, I know where to find Mr. Daniel O'Neill," he said. "But, first, what do you want him for?"

"Well, that's cool. Supposing you make a start by telling me why you are so mightily interested in him?"

"There are times when you can gain a great deal by reposing confidence in a man. Conyers felt that this was one. Therefore he told all he knew."

"In an experience extending over ten years," said Mantion, "I have ever come across."

Taking his brown brief bag, he opened it and extracted a flat, oblong leather case. Raising the lid he displayed to Conyers' astonished eyes a collection of gems of the finest water. Really, he confessed the latter when he remarked that they were the identical stones concerning which the story had first been told.

"But wherever in the world have you got them from?" cried Conyers.

"Kindly give me your attention and I will briefly relate to you an interesting episode. That night, by a cunning device, he managed to be left last in the office. What concerns us is that he also managed to extract this case from the desk."

A train ran at midnight to Liverpool—this he took. Now, don't you see, the building took fire, as in many cases, from some

cause unknown, after the valuables had been stolen. Of course, Clark, knowing nothing of this, but imagining justice to be done on his heels, got on a boat bound for Africa without delay. He was stricken down with a fever. He was told that there was no hope of recovery. Therefore he sought to purchase peace in his dying moments by restoring his ill-gotten wealth to its owner. He had got rather friendly with a sailor during the passage; to him he entrusted the case, together with a confession of his crime, bidding the fellow swear by the most solemn oaths that lips could utter that he would deliver them up to Gray & Helmsley. O'Neill's solicitors. The fellow proved faithful—that is why I am here to-day."

"What shall you do?" asked Conyers eagerly.

"I don't know. If, as you say, Mr. O'Neill is a lunatic, what will be the good of giving him the jewels? He certainly will not recognize them. Can't you suggest something?"

"They do say that when a man has been robbed of reason by a sudden shock, a sudden shock will also restore it. Come, let us test the truth of that theory."

Manton assented eagerly, so together they proceeded to O'Neill's abode. They were courteously received by Mrs. O'Neill and her daughter. Manton, amazed, electrified.

"You inspire a hope undreamed of," cried Mrs. O'Neill.

Without another word she darted upstairs to her husband, and was followed no less quickly by the others. O'Neill was in an armchair, gazing into space. When, however, Manton offered him the jewel case he took it readily enough. He turned it over gravely, opened it, and then, alas! looked at the jewels with lack-luster eyes. They might have been pebbles.

Mrs. O'Neill sank into a chair with a piteous moan. Had this momentary brightness come here to make her more miserable than ever? But her daughter had approached Conyers, and was putting her hand upon his arm. It gave him joy to think that in the time of crisis he turned to him.

"Can you do anything, Mr. Conyers?" she asked, earnestly.

"Yes, I have a plan. I will mesmerize your father, if you will let me," he said, quietly.

For all his endeavor he could not prevent a tremor from creeping into his voice. Mrs. O'Neill sprang from her chair, and Manton stared at him with his mouth open. Conyers had not time to think of them.

"It is a great risk," he continued; "but it is not this desperate case which demands such."

"But how do you do what you say?" asked Mrs. O'Neill.

"I studied it in Paris along with art. I was very successful with experiments which I tried upon my fellow students."

"You certainly can't be successful with Mr. O'Neill," protested Manton. "His mind is deranged."

"His resisting power will be absent. It is impossible to mesmerize a man against his will. Mr. O'Neill's state will be of considerable assistance to me. The activity of the ganglion cells of the brain, with which the functions of all the better organs are believed to be specially associated, are almost inhibited in his case. You must know that insanity is entirely due to the disorder of the brain. However, let us make preparations."

Conyers' plan was very simple. Obtaining permission from Mrs. O'Neill, he went into the adjoining bedroom, and found there a writing desk containing drawers—four in all. He placed the jewel case in the bottom drawer, closed it, then returned to his subject. He gazed straight into his eyes for an hour, and then, as he commenced making passes with his hands before his face, backward and forward. O'Neill watched him with a kind of grave curiosity for a little while, and then he put his hands up to his face and rubbed his eyes. Suddenly he winced, and straightened up, and then, as he sat in his chair, he said: "What? Gradually his eyes became intent on Conyers' until he had lost the power to draw them away. The pupils began to dilate, then the eyeballs to protrude, then the eyelids to droop. Repetition of the process began, and he considerably accelerated, until at length perspiration set in and complete stupor soon followed. While in this state of coma the more powerful will could do with him what it chose."

Conyers threw his head back in exultation, and he had reckoned with his host. The tense feeling of every faculty overstrained became almost unbearable. He would not be able to keep up long. He must be quick.

Accordingly he commanded O'Neill to rise, who did so. Stepping to his feet, he went to the writing desk. He had no need to speak—he had only to think, and the subject obeyed. O'Neill dropped on his knees before the writing desk. He opened the first drawer, and then the second; all was still in that little room; all four were bending over him with eager, excited faces.

And now he was opening the third drawer. His nostrils were quivering. He hastily closed it; then literally dragged open the fourth drawer and exposed the jewel case. And then Conyers, who had stood with his hands and arms outstretched, and with fearful anxiousness. What would happen?

It was pleasant to see what did happen. O'Neill snatched up the case, tore it open, laid hold of the jewels, and ran across the room to a far corner, clasping them to his breast and uttering a low, broken shriek of joy. It was pitiful to behold! Not long, and Mrs. O'Neill and Kathleen had darted to his side and were holding his hands and murmuring soft words of comfort.

He looked into their eyes and recognized them, and great tears stood in his eyes. Then Conyers knew that he had succeeded; but barely by the skin of his teeth. A mist rose before his eyes; he tottered to a couch; he lost consciousness.

He awoke to find Kathleen bending over him with a wonderful look in her eyes. She was holding his hand, and—Well, the sequel is to happen in six months' time.

FROM THE TRANSVAAL.

STORIES TOLD BY CORRESPONDENTS AT THE FRONT.

How the Boers Treated the Bishop of Pretoria—Tommy Atkins and the Half-breed—A Boer's Opinion of the Boer's Fighting Qualities—How the Transvaal Government Taxed the Uitlanders.

The Bishop of Pretoria, Dr. Bousfield, was summarily ordered from his home and from the Transvaal by Kruger. It was a fear trip for the aged prelate to make from Pretoria to Delagoa Bay in an open coal car. But he says he had to get away somehow.

He continues: "No Uitlander is permitted to remain in the Transvaal without a permit. People found there without permit are condemned to 25 lashes and three months' imprisonment. As the Uitlanders leave their property in commandeer or stolen by the Boers. The savagery of the Boer today is worse than it was before the war broke out. It makes a Christian man's blood boil when he reflects that these wretches first rob their victims and then actually apply the lash to them because they are British subjects."

WHY BULLER'S PLAN WAS CHANGED.

Gen. Buller went to South Africa with fixed intention—in which the British Government concurred—of abandoning Ladysmith, leaving the British garrison there to the mercy of the Boers, he himself marching in force direct upon Bloemfontein and Pretoria, relieving Kimberley en route. Nobody then believed that Ladysmith could hold out beyond the end of the year, but Buller had not been at the end of the Cape many days before he cabled the British ministry announcing the change of policy, largely, no doubt, because of the bad effect upon the Cape Dutch and the natives of such a Boer triumph as the surrender of Ladysmith would appear to be. The ministry replied in effect: "Sorry, but this is the only concentration of Gen. Buller upon Natal, and not a mere incident of the Tugela river reverse, that decided the cabinet to send out Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener to direct the campaign as a whole from Capetown."

DID NOT KNOW HER WITH WHISKERS.

The Natal Witness tells a story of how the captain in a regiment in Natal, when paying his company the other week, chanced to give a man a Transvaal half crown, which, as one would naturally expect, bears the image and superscription of President Kruger. The man brought the coin back to the pay-table, and said it was a bad half-crown. The officer took the coin, and without looking at it rang it on the table, and then remarked: "It sounds all right, Atkins; what's wrong with it?" "You look at it, sir," was the reply. The captain glanced at the coin, saying, "It's all right, Atkins; will pass in the canteen." This apparent satisfaction of the officer, it is said, made the remark: "If you say it's a right, sir, it's a right; but it's the first time I've seen the Queen with whiskers on."

THE HEROISM OF A VIENNA PHYSICIAN.

"I doubt whether the entire history of the world affords a more remarkable example of personal heroism than was exhibited by Dr. Franz Mueller of Vienna, who fell a victim to the disease when it was first under bacteriological investigation in that city, in 1897. Dr. Mueller contracted the malarial fever from the bacilli in 'culture tubes' and when he became certain that he was infected he immediately locked himself in an isolated room and posted a message on the window pane, reading thus: 'I am suffering from plague. Please do not send a doctor to me, as, in any event, my end will come in four or five days.'

A BRITISH SERGEANT OF THE BOERS.

Sergeant Sanderson, with Lord Methuen's force, was in the battles of Belmont and Graspan. Writing from Honey Nest Kloof to his relatives in Hartlepool he says:—

"People can say what they like about Boers being good fighters, but I consider them a lot of cowards. As soon as they are driven from the hills on to the plain, and our men make a charge at them they run like sheep, but simply show the flag of truce until they have gained another substantial position, and then they will commence firing on you, as usual, shooting officers and men."

HOW SIR REDVERS BULLER WAS DECEIVED.

A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, says that Sir Redvers Buller was probably induced to adopt the plan of a frontal attack by the fact that the Boers had not answered our artillery for two days, and appeared to be few in numbers. The elaborate earthworks which they had constructed on the ridges probably did not mark the real position they occupied. The heaviest fire came from the bed of the river. Our bombardment of the ridges was terrific, but possibly it did

not inflict a proportionate loss on the enemy. The confusion with which the enemy lay quiet, and the tremendous enemy fire was amazing. They waited till exactly the right moment, and their defence is one of the most notable of modern times, for the skill, courage, and judgment displayed. There was an extraordinary contrast between the Boers, who were almost invisible, and the British troops marching conspicuously across absolutely open country.

HOW THE UITLANDERS WERE TAXED.

The following statistics show to what an extent the Uitlander has been taxed by the Transvaal Government:—

Supposing his business was the importation into the Transvaal of any of the following articles, he would have to pay, first of all, a customs tariff on beer of 73 cents per gallon; but, for, \$2.21 for every hundred pounds; cheese, the same; coffee, 50 cents per hundred pounds; dynamite, 73 cents; gunpowder, 73 cents; ironware, machinery, jewelry, preserves, meats, vegetables, and fresh fruits were charged an indiscriminate 7-1/2 per cent. ad valorem duty; common soap \$1.12-1/2 per hundred pounds; toilet soap, \$2.43 for a similar quantity; spirits, when from neighboring states \$1.40 per gallon, but when from outside South Africa \$2.43, and, if over proof, \$4.85 per gallon.

THE BOER PONIES.

The celebrated Boer ponies have the blood of the Basuto pony in them, and the Basuto pony is a pure bred Scotchman. He is not even a half-breed. There were no horses or ponies in Basutoland until 1840, when a butcher in Grahamstown named Cawood imported from Scotland a number of Shetland ponies. A lot of them were lost and found their way into Basutoland, where they multiplied exceedingly. They are now the pride of Basutoland and every good rider on that native state. You can buy one there for fifty or seventy-five dollars. They have the same little feet and long mane and tail as their Shetland ancestors, and even more of their sure-footedness. They are good riders on steep mountain sides and along sheep walks, by precipitous edges, and always walk close to the brink. It is a rather nervous experience at first, but the Basuto pony never fails. Mounted on these the Boer riders off before our troops and is lost among the hills, only to turn up to fight another day.

OOM PAUL'S BERLIN FORBEARS.

According to a widely-credited legend, President Kruger's family originally came from the town of Mehlin, in the province of Brandenburg. Some people have even proceeded to point out the house where his forefathers lived. As a matter of fact, the founder of the family was really born in Berlin. According to a work just issued in Berlin and entitled "Oom Paul, Kruger, and the Origin of the South African Republic," he traces his descent to James Kruger, son of Franz Kruger and Elizabeth Kruger, nee Hartwig, who was born in Berlin in 1688. This James Kruger was the service of the Dutch East India Company, and went out to Cape Town in 1713. Later on he settled down at Stellenbosch. He married Johanna Kemp and by her had children, of whom the youngest, Hendrik Kruger, was born on April 8, 1725. This Hendrik had a son, Kruger, who was born on Nov. 12, 1768, married Susanna Laaj Boys and resided at Graaf Reinet. There a son was born to him, Stephanus Johannes Kruger, who was the grandfather of the President. Stephanus Kruger married Sophia Margaretha Steyn on Jan. 8, 1799. Of his six children, Casper Jan, Hendrik, Kruger was born in 1814. He married Elsie Francina Steyn of Bulhoek, near Colesberg, and settled down at Bulhoek. Here a son was born on Oct. 10, 1825, who was christened Stephanus Johannes Paulus, and is now the President of the Transvaal Republic.

GOOD SECURITY AGAINST FIRE.

Steel the Protector of Our Forests—Benediction of Forests Continued.

Statistics show that the demand for structural steel is increasing faster than the manufacturers can increase the output. This is in spite of the enormous advance made in the price of steel within the twelvemonth.

The fact is a most hopeful one in many ways, wholly apart from its industrial significance. It means that we are building better than we ever did before—not only that we are using steel frames for our skyscrapers, but that even in the construction of schoolhouses and other dwellings we are using steel trusses where ten years ago we used wooden beams and steel rafters instead of wood. This creates a better security against fire. It means also, and not less importantly, the salvation of our forests. For not only is wood now largely excluded from the structural parts of buildings, but even as trimming it is rapidly falling into disfavor. Window-frames, window-sashes, and even doors and door-casing are being made of steel perfectly made and so cheaply that they are rapidly replacing wood, as wire and tile have replaced lath, and marble and mosaics have taken their ancient place as flooring. With a little further development in this direction we shall be able to check the denudation of forests and protect our rivers from flood on the one hand and drought on the other, and these are the noblest uses of forests.

UNSETTLED.

Can you tell me what sort of weather we may expect next month? wrote a subscriber to the editor of a paper, and the editor replies as follows: It is my belief that the weather next month will be very much like your own—unsettled. The subscriber ordered for an hour what the editor was driving at, when he happened to think of the word "unsettled." He sent in the required amount next day.

WAR ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Gleaned From Far and Near—Partings Which Lead to the Romantic—The Boys in Action and on the Way.

Tobacco is 9d an ounce at De Aar camp.

Lady Sykes is at Exeourt with the Red Cross people there.

H. M. ships Terrible, Fort; Philomel, and Tartar are at Durban, and the Mergle, the Theis, and Widgeon at Delagoa Bay.

There is no lack of recruits in Natal. The British refugees at Durban being only too eager to serve at the front in any capacity.

"Your men are fighting for us in South Africa," says a wealthy Boer gentleman in sending a magnificent donation to the Lord Mayor's Fund.

The Argentine horses now being sent to the Cape from Buenos Ayres are not suitable for cavalry chargers, but are to be used for transport and ambulance work.

The commandant at Stormberg is a regular scoutman called Robertson, who, as in the case of Kromsdorf, was the instigator of the outrages against the refugees.

Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, of the 14th Hussars, shares with General Macdonald, of Omdurman fame, the distinction of having risen from the ranks.

A new pro-Boer organization has come into existence called the South African Conciliation Society, the first object of which is to secure the independence of the Orange Free State.

How serious the coal famine is to Natal industrial concerns may be gathered from the fact that 160 tons obtained from Durban cost a Maritzburg firm 25 per ton. And this was a month ago.

An ex-reservist suggests that an appeal to old soldiers in his position would result in thousands of these trained men rejecting either as volunteers or in some other capacity.

Everybody in the Free State has been commandeered. Including Mr. Fraser, Chairman of the Volksraad. Major the Hon. North Dailrymple. Hamilton is progressing satisfactorily after the amputation of his forearm.

Second Lieut. W. G. Nelson, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who was wounded at Modder river, is the Scotch rugby international, gifted with a very hot blood count, the coloured people, who are enthusiastically loyal, have decided to supply the military hospitals with strawberries.

The Lord Mayor of London relates an incident which has occurred in connection with the contributions to the Mansion House Transvaal War Relief Fund. He had, he said, received a letter from a lady, who signed herself "A Widow and Orphan," enclosing a ring, which the sender stated was all she could afford to contribute to the fund. The intrinsic value of the ring was but a few shillings, but nevertheless it was sent to the Stock Exchange, where, after some spirited bidding, it was knocked down to a patriotic bidder for the sum of £3 18s. This amount was accordingly added to the fund.

CHINESE WAY OF DOING THINGS.

Lord Charles Berosford narrated to the Institution of Mechanical Engineers some amusing incidents of his experiences in the land of the mandarins. In the arsenal at Shanghai, where he noticed a Krupp gun cleverly fitted with an Armstrong breech-piece, it was explained to him that the operations had been rendered necessary by an accident, the blowing off of the original breech-piece by the Chinese gunners. Later on, visiting a fort in charge of a very clever mandarin, he discovered how the accident had occurred. They were using a perfectly unsuitable powder for the 67-ton gun, and he remarked to the mandarin that he would blow the breech-piece off. The mandarin nodded, smiled and answered, "Yes, it does." The last time the gun was fired it killed fourteen men, so they loaded it with another, which killed twenty-four. The gun must have cost in mounting and breeching at least £20,000.

In another place, being asked where the front of a battery of 67-ton muzzle-loading guns was, the mandarin pointed in one direction and the guns in another. When this was pointed out to him, he said, "Yes, I think there has been a mistake." The guns were arranged in echelon, so that the men working the foremost gun must inevitably have been killed by the discharge of the one behind, and so on through the battery. Lord Charles' demonstration of this self-evident fact left the mandarin perfectly unconcerned, and he replied, "Yes, some men would no doubt be killed, but the shot would reach the enemy." In yet another place he found that the gun was actually loaded in the magazine, and he pointed out in remonstrance that if there were any carelessness in sponging the gun after firing, the magazine would inevitably be blown up. The mandarin in charge gave me a slap on the back and said, "You are one of the cleverest men I ever met. The year before last we did fire these guns, and we blew up the magazine, just as you have said. I will show you where it was." The mandarin added that he could remember how many men were killed, but he believed that it was fifty. In a powder mill he pointed out the danger of having the windows open lest dust should get into the grinding wheel, and so produce an explosion—he very thing he was told, that had happened in the previous building which the present one replaced.

Writing to a friend in Edgell, a blue-jacket on one of Her Majesty's ships which is now on its way to South Africa, says:—Let Kruger tremble, for if some of our ship's company lay hands upon him it won't be healthy for him. The sight of them will be enough for the Boers, for a

New Waiter at Boathouse Inn

The night of November 5, 1897, was so repulsive with incidents that dwellers at Parkgate, on the Cheshire shore of the Dee estuary, that for many years, and he was well known to a large circle there.

Soon the watch-house—standing, as it still does, half-way out upon the road, as if it had shivered its way toward the better to look out upon the broad estuary—loomed up in the semi-darkness before the couple. A portion of it was roofed and glazed, to protect the watchers from the strong westerly gales, while the broad stone steps and the landing to which they led was open to the weather.

On the topmost stair one of the local revenue officers—a short, broad man, with bronzed face, peaked gray beard, and keen, bluish-gray eyes, and with the general aspect of an old veteran—was posing a large telescope in a sling on the outer edge of the wall, and closely scrutinizing the boat which intruded itself between the quay and Hilbre Island. The shoulders of his semi-military coat were powdered with snow, and a heavy collar was tightly girt about his waist.

The Frenchman made out the figure while yet some distance away, and he and his companion came to a full stop, and stood for a little time whispering together and closely scrutinizing the actions of the officer before approaching the watch house. Fully fifty yards away the Frenchman called out in a hoarse, guttural voice, "Hullo, Froggy, hullo!"

"Hullo, Froggy, hullo!" responded the watcher, closing his glass with a snap, "are you back again? Nay, Boney, you better not come in this quarter. I was watching the Gunpowder Plot fire at Mostyn, and he pointed over the estuary considerably to the left of where he had actually been looking. "If you squint across you can see it with your naked eye—begin!" the lady's parrot.

Froggy followed the direction of the officer's finger, and with difficulty made out a small leaping tongue of flame distinguishable by its reddish tint from the pale fixed lights on the Flintshire shore.

"I wish I have your eyes," the Frenchman exclaimed as he moved on. "If you could see what I was doing from where you stood, my old man, they didn't make you a bad pair," the revenue man muttered to himself as he laid down the glass and began vigorously to wipe his mustache.

Several post-chaices, bearing wealthy passengers, who preferred not to wait for the early morning start of the post-chaice, were waiting at the post-chaice whips, for West Chester, as the ancient cathedral town a dozen miles up the river was generally termed.

The curtains of the large room of the Mostyn Hotel, now a small dining room, were drawn, and within could be seen a gay group of travellers. The smartly-outfitted and knee-breeches of the gentlemen, their spotless linen, powdered wigs, and

brought the heavy lantern down on Uncle's head with terrific force, and rapidly repeated the blow again and again, at the same time hissing in a hoarse, guttural voice, "The knife, fool—the knife."

The next moment Uncle staggered back, and crying out faintly to the merry-makers, "O Lord! mates, help! I'm murdered!" fell like a log.

The female stool, standing intent, to ascertain if the disturbance had been noticed at the "Boathouse," and the Frenchman vainly tried to stifle the sound of his labored breathing as he too strained his ears; but there was no hush in the carol, and a score of lusty voices could be heard uproariously lifted together in a rhyme which had become immensely popular at Parkgate:

"Says Boney to Johnny, 'I'm comin' to Dover';
And when I come over I'll be comin',
I'll be comin'."
Says Johnny to Boney, 'You're comin' to Dover';
And when you come over you'll be overcomin'."

The last line was repeated several times with great gusto. On the very brink of the tide, and even nearer to the guilty party than the "Boathouse" itself, stood the Long Row, precisely so called, its later sort of William and Mary's Row afterwards attaching itself to it owing to the fact that a William and Mary occupied each of the four humble tenements.

The great disturbance, however, had been unnoticed. The dim lights continued to burn steadily on the wall, and no one was the night, but the bursts of song, the air was filled with the moaning voice of the surf, as it lashed with the Cambrian rocks fully a score of miles away.

A hurried consultation took place. By proceeding along the shore they would almost certainly fall into the hands of one or other of the coast-guard patrols. By taking possession of one of the small boats, and attempting to steer their own course down the river, they would almost certainly start at once on one of the numerous sandbanks, with which the fishermen were so familiar. Finally, they decided to obtain the service of a fisherman and boat, and with this object they dragged the body of Uncle into the deep shadow of the "Boathouse."

To Be Continued.

OVER SIX HUNDRED DISEASES.

Many Are the Maladies With Which Man in His Short Span is Afflicted.

To face over 600 diseases to which the flesh of frail humanity is heir, is the unpleasant prospect which stares in the face the human being who is about to enter the twentieth century.

These, according to the testimony of a well known physician, include only diseases as such, and no injuries, growths and accidents which require surgical attention, and yet may properly be included among the ills of flesh.

To go into the realm of surgery, with its growths, fractures, dislocations, wounds, would more than double the number of diseases. Indeed, the multiplication would be almost endless, as each particular break of a bone, each wound of a bullet, or each contusion of an accident would be counted a separate disease. What with tropical dangers and war risks of soldiers in distant lands, the chance would seem to be largely increased in some form or other.

A ray of hope is held out, however, in the fact that there is escape from many of these diseases for a large number of the country's inhabitants, as is evidenced by the increasing population, in spite of the large array of maladies.

Outside of the zymotic diseases or those caused by the reproduction with in the body of living germs, introduced from without, physicians say that, after all, the other diseases are merely forms of inflammation. This one form of inflammation of the mucous lining of the throat will produce a simple sore throat while another form of inflammation of the same tissues will cause a deadly case of diphtheria. Thus, too, an inflammation of the membranes lining the interior of the lungs will be called pneumonia, while another form of inflammation of the membrane covering the lung is called pleurisy. So it goes through various tissues and organs of the body, each having a variety of forms of inflammation, particularly as diseases which are known by this or that name.

Diseases, like fashions, change with the seasons, some being more prevalent in one month of the year than in another, although there is no hard and fast rule to confine them to a particular season. Under the proper treatment, however, the cold in the head in midsummer, as well as in winter. There is less change from year to year than in fashions.

The multiplication of remedies has more than kept pace with the growth in the number of diseases. All the old cures were unknown, but a few years ago. Chemists and manufacturers are now busy and allow scarcely a week to go by without putting on the market a new remedy for which some special curative functions are claimed.

The medical colleges, too, are turning out hundreds of graduates every year who are taking up the fight against disease, adding their investigations and deductions to the work that has gone before. Hygiene and dietetics are being given more attention in the field of preventive medicine, in order to build up the human system so that it will resist the single combined assaults of its disease enemies. So the fight goes on against the 600 odd diseases.

HOUSEHOLD.

CONVULSIONS.

The nervous system of infants is much more irritable than that of older people; that is to say, it is excited to undue action by various stimulants which in the older child or the adult would have no similar effect. For example, many fevers begin in adults with a chill, but in infants with a convulsion. It is this fact that makes spasms so common, and for the most part of comparatively so little significance, in babies.

After the second or third year the nervous system acquires more equilibrium, and then a convulsion is more serious matter, and indicates the probable existence of some nervous disease in the child.

Medical writers usually divide convulsions in young children into febrile, reflex and toxic, according as they are indicative of the beginning of a fever, or are the result of some irritation of the skin or mucous membranes, as in children who are cutting teeth or who have worms; or are caused by the action of some poison circulating in the blood. This poison may be introduced from without, either in the milk or in the air, or it may be formed within the body as a result of indigestion.

In the treatment of a baby in convulsion the first thing, of course, is to find the cause and to remove it, if possible. This is, however, usually the last thing done, for by the time the physician arrives almost all the domestic remedies have usually been tried. It is moreover not always possible to find the true cause, or to remove it when found, and then the treatment must be directed to the convulsion itself.

At the beginning of the spasms the child's clothing should be examined to make sure that there are no pins scratching it, and no strings tied too tightly. It should be taken into a large, airy room, or out-of-door if the weather is suitable. A warm bath is often efficacious. If the spasms have come on soon after nursing, especially if the baby is bottle-fed, vomiting should be induced by tickling the throat, or by warm salt and water if the child can swallow.

If the convulsions are due to indigestion or to worms, as they often are, or to teething, as they seldom are, the doctor's task will be an easy one, if they are due to a beginning fever, if they are due to actual disease of the nervous system, they will probably recur at intervals in spite of the best of treatment.

HOW TO RAISE PANSIES.

There is probably not a child who does not love the pansy, and the majority of grown people regard it with much favor. We see pansies grown in people's door yards, even when no other flower is cultivated there. The one great reason for its popularity is the ease with which it may be grown, and the pensive returns it gives for the care spent upon it.

Pansy plants are raised by getting good seeds and sowing in shallow boxes in the house, or hot beds out of doors. In the house, seeds may be started in February, March or April. Fill the box with fine prepared dirt, bringing it nearly to the top. This soil need not be so very rich, good garden loam will answer very well. Make the top level and smooth and water the seed as evenly as possible. When this is done, sift some soil over them until they are covered about a quarter of an inch in depth. Next give a light sprinkling and then wet a piece of spongy paper, or brown wrapping paper, and put over the top of the box, set in a sunny window free from drafts, and in about eight days expect to see the first tiny shoots appear. Do not pour water over the soil, but let all moisture be given through the paper, which should be frequently moistened.

By May the plants ought to be large enough to be set out of doors. Have the ground where they are to be placed shaded deep and mellow, and plenty of well decayed manure worked in, as pansies delight in a rich soil. Select a cloudy day for setting out the plants, and put them about eight inches apart in each way, firming them down well. By July they will be in blossom and will continue to flower till late in the fall. In the meantime, work the soil every week, give the plants all the water they can drink, and keep the blossoms well picked off, so that no seed pods—which take the strength from the plants—can form, and give fertilizer if it should be needed. The best fertilizer is liquid manure, if it is not too strong. To my mind a situation which receives the benefit of the sun till noon and is shaded for the remainder of the day is an ideal place for a pansy bed. There is really no complex about growing these so minute flowers, and the best effort on the grower's part will be more than compensated.

CELERY RECIPES.

Cream of Celery Soup—Chop fine one root of celery, add 1-2 cups water and 1-2 cup rice. Simmer 25 minutes. Scald a cup of cream, and 1-2 cup milk in a double boiler. Squeeze celery and rice through a sieve, saving the water, drained, add this with the celery and rice to the hot milk and cook 20 minutes season with pepper and salt. If the soup is too thick, add chicken stock.

Creamed Celery—Wash two heads of celery and cut into small pieces. Sprinkle salt over these and add a tablespoonful of butter. Steam. Just before serving, add plenty of rich cream.

Creamed Celery—Cut the celery in to small pieces, simmer in boiling wa-

ter 45 minutes. Drain the celery carefully, adding a seasoning of white pepper, salt, a pint of cream; boil an instant.

Omelet with Celery—First boil the necessary amount of celery, season it with pepper, salt and a little butter. Make an omelet of four well-beaten eggs, allowing a tablespoonful of cream to an egg, add salt and pepper. Fry, and just before doubling one side over the other, carefully add the celery. Serve very hot, with or without jam.

Celery Salad—Wash the celery and place in cold salt water for one or two hours. A few moments before the serving hour, cut the celery into inch pieces and pour a mayonnaise over it. In making this salad, a dainty way is to make finely the inch lengths. Chopped, salted, and even fried are often minced and added to the salad, using only one kind of the meat.

Boiled Celery—Bring it to the boiling point and simmer for 45 minutes, drain, add pepper, salt and butter.

Celery and Cabbage Salad—Chop two heads of celery and one small cabbage, mix thoroughly. Heat half a pint of vinegar, then add 1 teaspoon white sugar, 1 tablespoon flour, 6 of melted butter, a dash of salt and 1 tablespoon mustard. Boil a few minutes, pour over the celery and cabbage.

Celery Sauce—This is often served with chicken. Wash the celery and cut in short lengths, simmer for thirty minutes, allowing a teaspoon of cold water to each head of celery. Melt 1 tablespoon butter, stir into it rapidly an equal amount of flour, then add the celery and a teaspoon of milk. Stir "without ceasing" until it reaches the boiling point, then add a seasoning of salt and pepper.

Celery au Gratin—Prepare the celery in the usual way, wash, scrape and cut into small pieces. Simmer until tender. Drain and proceed as in all similar dishes, a scalloped oysters, etc.; a layer of bread crumbs, one of celery, seasoning—butter, salt and pepper; the last layer one of crumbs. Bake a rich brown.

Celery and Potatoes—Boil the celery as per recipe given. After it is cold, chop very fine and mix with cold boiled chopped potatoes in the proportion of 1 of celery to 3 of potato. Melt a generous piece of butter in a saucepan and fry the celery and potato, seasoning with pepper and salt.

GUARDED IN DEATH BY HER DOG.

The Faithful Animal's Distress When Her Body Was Taken Away.

Guarded by a handsome dog that had been her constant companion in life, the dead body of an aged lady was found on her doorstep in Philadelphia a few days ago. The poorly-clad woman was noticed by scores of passers-by as she sat on the step, with her head leaning against the door, but they supposed she had become weary and had fallen asleep as she sat in the sun. She was dressed in shabby black, with a worn fur cape thrown around her shoulders, and a white veil over her face made a queer contrast with her otherwise black attire. Women and children on their way to the nearby grocery store noticed the queer pair of old woman and dog—seated together, but no one's suspicions were aroused by the woman's long rest.

Finally the wife of a baker, across the street, saw the handsome black and white dog lick the woman's hands and face and then "give a dismal howl as his caress was not returned. Fearing that the old woman was ill and could not rise from the step, she started to investigate. As she approached she was met by a threatening advance from the dog, and she reached the step only after many kind words to the animal. Shaking the old woman's shoulder failed to arouse her, and when her arm was raised it was found to be cold and stiff. She dropped it with a scream, and notified the neighbors. A small crowd collected around the old woman, but the dog kept them at bay. Every advance was met by a snarl and a policeman was called.

His approach was likewise resented by the faithful animal, but the patrol wagon was called and the woman's body was placed in it in spite of the dog's protests and growls. When his mistress was put in the wagon and he was left out he howled and barked and ran wildly about, but refused to be caught. The woman was first taken to the hospital, where it was found she had been dead some time, and was removed to the Morgue where the Coroner's post-mortem showed she had succumbed to an attack of heart disease.

The dog followed the patrol wagon to the hospital, and evidently thought waited outside until noon, when he returned dejectedly to the house again his mistress remained there, as he

While no one seemed to know the dead woman, she was a familiar sight on the streets, however, as police and a snarl had seen her every morning with the dog. The animal was well kept and wore a handsome collar.

MORAL INFLUENCE RECOGNIZED.

"I suppose there are several lines to the East?" he queried at a railroad ticket office the other day.

"Well, yes," reluctantly replied the agent, "but if you want the shortest and quickest line—"

"That makes no difference to me," interrupted the aller. "I want a line controlled by moral influences. Is the President of your road a religious man?"

"I can't say as to that, but I know that two of our switchmen and three firemen lately joined the Salvation Army and that our Board of Directors discourages poker and beer."

"That's moral influence," said the traveler, as he brightened up, "and you may give me a ticket to New York."

KING SOLOMON'S MINES FOUND?

Carl Peters Asserts That He Found "Them" Where He Looked for Them in South Africa.

I have this summer explored the country between the Zambesi and the Tugwa, in Portuguese East Africa and Eastern Mashonaland. Before I started from England I had acquired geographical information which led me to believe that Fura was near the eastern entrance of the Lupata Gorge. There I have found it. It is situated on the banks of the Muira River, about fifteen miles south of the Zambesi, and half-way between Sena and Tete. At the time of my discovery I had with me Mr. Puz and two mining engineers, Messrs. Gramann and Napolski. I should perhaps explain here that Fura is the native corruption of the word Afur, by which name the Arabs of the sixteenth century knew the district of which I am speaking. Afur is the Sabean or South Arabian form of the Hebrew name Ophir. I have ample proof that the Fura we discovered and explored this summer is the Ophir of the Old Testament. Afur or Ophir in the Semitic language means mine. Fura in the language of the people who now inhabit the district also means mine.

The natives, who are under the powerful chief, Macombe, call themselves Makalanga, which means

PEOPLE OF THE SUN.

Unlike any other Africans I know, they are to this day, sun and fire worshippers. They are quite unlike the ordinary African, and have a distinct Jewish type of face, and in my opinion they are a mixture of the Asiatic conquerors with the original inhabitants of the country.

On arriving in the district, I soon found that the natives had some idea of the existence of the ancient Ophir. In fact, they wash gold themselves after the rainy season, and after storing it in quilla, do a fairly large trade in it with Beira and Tete.

At first I had great difficulties with these people. For five weeks they refused to sell me food and performed war dances to frighten me. Macombe, the chief, then sent his brother, Savete, to me, demanding what I meant by entering his country. By this time, however, as I had succeeded in getting food from other sources, Savete seemed inclined to be friendly. I made friends with him, and I have brought him to England. Up to the present his greatest surprise is that he has not seen the sun. This chief subsequently gave me valuable information regarding the position of the ancient ruins and workings, which I am now investigating. Going to the spot indicated, I found ancient ruins of undoubtedly Semitic type. I discovered phallic emblems, which have always been connected with the ancient Semitic sun worship. Fura itself is found to possess a formation of quartzite slate and dolomite, between which gold reefs were running. Under the ruins I found a large alluvial tract, in which we discovered gold and near it magnificent quartz reefs. The ancient workings which I found were also reef and face workings, but there were also shafts and roads.

BEWON INTO THE ROCK.

I have built a station in this district, and also one in Inyanga, both of which are in charge of trustworthy Europeans. I intend next summer to further investigate the true position of the ancient workings.

"My theory with regard to Ophir," said the doctor in conclusion, is this: The ancient conquerors heard at the mouth of the Zambesi of rich alluvial gold up river and sought to the eastern entrance of the Lupata, beyond which rapids made navigation difficult. They then proceeded overland and found, under the very walls, of the fortifications, ruins of which he have discovered. I found a quantity of gold. They then settled for a considerable period, and afterward migrated to the west toward the Rueneze. They eventually settled in the cool climate of Inyanga, conquered all the districts west and southwest as far as the Save River and Tete, and built a great empire along the Zambesi and Save rivers. The ancient Sabean empire probably lasted for thousands of years. Its existence was well known among the Semitic nations, and I am inclined to note that Ophir is always mentioned in the Old Testament without any explanation as to its locality. I have seen enough to be assured that all the products of the ancient Ophir are to be found on the Zambesi.

"As a result of my investigation the Arabian and Indian theories, regarding Ophir fall to pieces, and I claim unhesitatingly to have located this year the Golden Ophir of King Solomon and King Hiram."

HOW BOER TRAPS ARE PREPARED.

An Afrikaner in the Paris Matin writes—"Just you wait until after the capitulation of Ladysmith and Kimberley, and then you will see. Until the British adopt our way of fighting they will never be able to do anything against us, and we are firmly convinced that they will be killed or captured to a man before forcing us back over our own border. They little know what January has in store for them. We have no more fear of Roberts or Kitchener than we have of Buller or Methuen. They only make two general errors. We shall hasten to capture Ladysmith and Kimberley before they arrive, and then we shall have our hands free to deal with them even if we have to deal with Methuen and Buller. What the Boers do is to secretly and rapidly change their positions after the British scouts have passed and to mass in force in spots that were previously unoccupied. The result is that the British columns inevitably fall into the trap and find themselves met with a murderous fire where they thought there was nobody."

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 A general banking business transacted. Accounts solicited. Drafts issued payable at all points in Canada and the principal cities in the United States and Great Britain.
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 Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed at highest current rates. Special attention given to the Collection of Commercial Paper and Farmers' Notes.
 A. C. OSBORNE, Manager.

North Hastings Review.

MADOC, FEBRUARY 1, 1900.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE MEETINGS.

Mr. J. G. Foster, the secretary of the North Hastings Farmers' Institute, and Mr. S. Rennie, official speaker, returned on Saturday last from a two weeks tour of the northern townships of this riding, meetings being held every evening at all important places between Mill-bridge and Maynooth. In conversation with the secretary, he expressed himself as well pleased with the success of this trip—in fact, he said it was the most successful series of meetings he had yet held in the same district since the organization of the Institute. At all places visited he found much more interest taken in the meetings by the farmers, who are the ones principally to be benefited; in some places they were greeted with positive enthusiasm. This is highly gratifying to Mr. Foster, who has labored hard since the Institute was first established to make it a success and a benefit to the people of this riding. Last year the membership secured during the trip was 150; this year Mr. Foster secured 227 names north of Madoc. It is hoped that the meetings this week and first of next, through the townships of Huntingdon, Rawdon, Marmora, Madoc and Elzevir, will be well attended and equally successful as the northern ones. Mr. Wm. Smith, ex-M.P.P., of Columbus, will be the principal speaker, and we understand he is one of the best engaged in the work.

—IN MADOC, as elsewhere, the question as to when the 20th century commences has been a much discussed one. Those who proclaim that 99 years make a hundred are, of course, in the minority, but they are particularly "set" in their view that the year 1900 commenced the 20th century. The following is one of the clearest explanations we have yet seen, which we take from an exchange:—

No reason exists why any one who rides a bicycle should be confused over the question, "When does the new century begin?" Every bicycle rider knows what a "century run" is. It means a run of a hundred miles, and it is not completed until the hundred miles have been run. The second century run of a bicycle rider always begins with mile 101, and his twentieth century run would begin when he started out to make his 1,901, because he would have to complete the nineteen hundred miles to the very last foot before his nineteenth century run would end. So with the centuries of time. Not until the last day of the year 1900 has passed will the century have been completed, and not until the first minute of 1901 opens will the new twentieth century have begun.

Canadian cheese as well as Canadian soldiers will be in evidence in South Africa before long. The A. F. MacLaren Co., Toronto, have received an order from Great Britain for Imperial bottled cheese for shipment to the troops now at the front. A number of other orders have also been placed.

It is reported that a syndicate of Ottawa and American capitalists propose to establish a beet root sugar factory at Picton, the machinery of which would cost half a million, and a quarter of a million dollars or more would be paid each year to the farmers for their sugar beets.

The Bancroft Times says farmers in that section are asking 40 cents per bushel for oats, and as a result oats are being brought from the front where they can be purchased at about 30 cents per bushel. Five car loads were received at Ormsby this week, and are being disposed of to contractors and others at 35 cents.

Distribution of Samples of Seed Grain.

To the Editor of the REVIEW.

DEAR SIR:—Under instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture another distribution of sample packages of the best and most productive sorts of cereals, &c., is now being made from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The distribution will consist, as heretofore, of samples of oats, spring wheat, barley, field pea, Indian corn and potatoes. Each sample will weigh three pounds. The quality of seed will be of the best, the varieties true to name and the packages will be sent free to applicants, through the mail. The object in view is the improvement of the character and quality of the grain, etc., grown in Canada, an effort widely appreciated, and the choice varieties to be sent out will be confined to those which have been found to succeed well at the Experimental Farms.

These samples will be sent only to those who apply personally, lists of names from societies or individuals cannot be considered. Only one sample of one sort can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat or barley. Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent any time before the 15th of March, after which date the lists will be closed, so the samples asked for may all be sent out in good time for sowing. Parties writing will please mention the sort of grain they would prefer and should the available stock of the variety named be exhausted, some other good sort will be sent in its place. Letters may be sent to the Experimental Farm free of postage.

WM. SAUNDERS,
 Director Experimental Farms.
 Ottawa, January 22nd, 1900.

The War office has ordered 3,000 cases of canned beans from a firm in Trenton.

An agency for the sale of mining lands will be opened by the Ontario Government at Sudbury.

Ex-county treasurer Thomas Vanliven, of Frontenac, has patented an axle for all kinds of vehicles which promises to revolutionize wagon and carriage building. The axle is constructed on the principle of that of a bicycle, and revolves on ball bearings. It makes possible the use of small wheels about half the height of wheels at present in use.

Bancroft Times:—Last Thursday evening without a moment's warning, Mr. Asa Long, a highly esteemed resident of the township of Huntingdon, was summoned from time to eternity. The other members of the family had retired for the night, and Mr. Long had just stepped into his bedroom when he was stricken down and expired instantly. He was 71 years of age and a resident of that part of the county for 42 years.

New Advertisements.

Girl Wanted.

Good, for general housework. Apply at REVIEW Office, Madoc.

Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Alexandria Cheese factory will be held in the factory on Wednesday, February 7th, at 1 o'clock, for the transaction of general business.

T. H. TUMELTY, President.

Auction Sale

—OF A—

Farm in the Township of Elzevir, County of Hastings.

Pursuant to the power of sale contained in a mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction by Mr. John A. Huff, auctioneer, at the

St. Lawrence Hall, Madoc

in the County of Hastings, on

Saturday, Feb. 24th,

1900, at 12 o'clock noon, the following

farm property, viz:—

The east half of lot number three, in the third concession of the said township of Elzevir, containing one hundred acres more or less, except that part embraced in the right of way through the said farm already granted to the Toronto and Ottawa Railway Company. The said farm is about seven miles from Madoc and the same distance from Tweed, and is situated on a good road, and upon it are a two-storey frame dwelling-house with stone foundation, a frame barn and a frame stable.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. on the day of sale, thirty per cent. more on the 24th of March next, and the balance on the 24th of March, 1905, with interest yearly at six per cent. per annum.

The Vendors have a reserved bid. Further particulars and conditions of sale can be ascertained from the undersigned Vendors' Solicitors and will be made known at the time of sale.

HOSKIN, OGDEN & HOSKIN.

23 Toronto Street, Toronto.

Vendors' Solicitors.

Dated 29th day of January A. D. 1900.

SPECIAL

ALEX. MILNE OFFERS THIS WEEK

10 Pieces Silk Velvet for 30c. per yd.

Some of these Velvets were \$1 per yd.

BALANCE OF TRIMMED HATS, 60c. EACH.

GREAT SNAP.

ALEX. MILNE.

Veterans' Medals.

At Belleville on Tuesday evening, over 100 County of Hastings Veterans of the Fenian Raid of 1866 were presented with the new silver medals lately awarded by the Government in commemoration of their loyalty and devotion to country at that time. The medals are of solid silver, with clasp and ribbon, and name of recipient engraved thereon. The presentation took place at the Opera House in the presence of a crowded audience, and attended by guards of honor from the 15th and 49th Battalions in full uniform. The following Madoc veterans were present and received their medals, each one being roundly cheered:—

Sergt. A. Morrice.
 Pt. Thos. Cross.
 " R. T. Gray.
 " Albert Moon.

Lt.-Col. Edward Harrison, of the 49th Battalion, and Sir Mackenzie Bowell were among the number on whom the decoration was bestowed.

Fatality in Trenton.

Trenton, Jan. 29.—Mrs. Yarrow, an old lady of this place, while crossing the C. O. R. tracks here this afternoon, was struck by the shunting engine, which was backing down with a few cars, and instantly killed.

Mrs. Yarrow was hard of hearing and evidently was not aware of the approach of the train.

Mr. James Hanley had a very narrow escape from an awful death last week. He was driving across the G.T.R. track at Corbyville when the Peterboro train came along and struck his buggy, smashing it badly, seriously injuring the horse. Mr. Hanley escaped with slight bruises.

Milk Business for Sale.

The undersigned has decided to sell his milk route in the village of Madoc, not having time to attend to it. This is a good paying business, and it will be sold reasonable.

THOS. JOHNSON.

Madoc, Jan. 22nd, 1900.

For a

Glean Shave

—OR A—

Stylish HAIR-CUT

—CALL ON—

F. VANDERVOORT.

The Up-to-date Barber Shop. First-class Bath Room in connection. Also Agent for Quinte Steam Laundry.

WILSON BLOCK. MADOC.

County Orange Lodge.



The Annual Meeting

of the County Orange Lodge for Central Hastings will be held in the Lodge room of L. O. L. No. 160, Madoc village, on Tuesday, 6th of February, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m. A large attendance of members is expected.

T. C. McCONNELL, W. M.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, Secretary.

Bargman & Co., Madoc's Leading Jewelry Store.

We Lead, and Others Follow.

We Wish All Our Customers a Happy New Year.

BARGMAN & CO.,
 St. Lawrence Hall Block.

COAL! Fresh and Pure

WE HAVE FOR SALE

Hard, Soft, and Blacksmith Coal,

Chestnut, Egg, Stove and Furnace Sizes.

—ALSO A—

Quantity of Shingles.

F. ROLLINS.

You can depend on the quality of our drugs. You can also depend on the way we put them together.

Our compounding insures perfect medicines.

Harper's Drug Store.

MORRICE & SON.

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

When in want of a first-class wagon or implement of any kind you can find what you want at White's. Plough Points for the different made of ploughs, and repairs for Frost & Wood and Sawyer-Massey Machinery. Repairing and general Blacksmithing,—including Horse-shoeing. None but first-class workmen employed. Opposite Roller Mills.

Jas. White. REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

BRITISH CAPTURE SPION KOP WITHDREW FROM SPION KOP STORY OF BULLER'S RETREAT

Gen. Warren Surprises the Enemy and Captures Their Position—Boers Desperate Attempt to Retake It—Many Killed and Wounded—Gen Woodgate Among the Slain—White Flag Raised

A despatch from Spearman's Camp says: "Gen. Warren's troops last night occupied Spion kop, surprising the small garrison, who fled. "It has been held by us all day, and we were heavily attacked, especially by a very annoying shell fire. "I fear our casualties are considerable, and I have to inform you with regret that Gen. Woodgate was dangerously wounded. "Gen. Warren is of the opinion that he has rendered the enemy's position untenable. "The men are splendid."

LONG CASUALTY LIST.

A despatch from London says: "Nothing can yet be added to the brief news of General Warren's success, which has brought intense relief to Great Britain. A few speak of the possibility that the British may be unable to retain what they have so hard won in view of the "very annoying shell fire" mentioned in General Buller's despatch, and that the bill may have to be retaken, but, assuming that the position is permanently held, and that the Boers are driven from the remainder of the plateau dominated by Spion kop, there is no illusion respecting the gravity of the task involved in covering the twelve or fifteen miles separating the hill and the Boer lines outside Ladysmith. There is complete ignorance here as to the ability of the Boers to obtain reinforcements, and as to whether they have prepared a second line of defence. This ignorance prevents any forecast of the operations. The critics continue to bid the public to prepare for a long campaign, they attaching the fullest significance to General Buller's intimation. No full list of the losses in the fighting previous to the attack on Spion kop has yet been received, though each day brings additions. General Buller's force, which is holding Chavely, had a few killed and wounded on January 23, which indicates an engagement which hitherto has not been reported. It was probably only a reconnaissance. GEN WOODGATE DEAD. A despatch has been received from Spearman's camp, that Gen. Woodgate has succumbed to the wounds he received in the attack upon Spion kop.

A despatch from Spearman's Camp says: "The battle continues. The infantry fire is concentrated at the crest of the hill, near the centre. The Boers are holding the corresponding crest in the valley. It virtually is an artillery bombardment, the Boers replying occasionally and moving their guns when they are located by the British, but seldom firing more than three shots from one place. A corps of stretcher-bearers, raised by Major Stuart Wortley, behaved well during the fighting. The Boers are replying in the wounded under heavy fire. At 2 o'clock the Boers raised a white flag on the summit of a high hill, but both sides continued firing. The casualties yesterday included Capt. Ryall, of the Yorkshires, was killed, and Lieut. Barlow severely wounded. DUNDONALD'S GOOD WORK. A despatch from Spearman's Camp says: "Details of Lord Dundonald's engagement west of Acton Homes on Jan. 17, show that the American Colt gun did great work for the British. As previously cabled, the British and Boers made as rush for a knoll, which, unknown to either, had been previously occupied by a detachment of the Natal Carbineers. The British, of course, won the position, and then turned their Colt gun on the enemy, who could not stand against it. Twenty-three prisoners were taken. They fraternized with the British, and showed no signs of animosity. The British troops displayed great consideration for the wounded Boers, and everything possible was done to alleviate their pain. The honors of the engagement at Acton Homes were won by the Imperial Light Horse, Natal Carbineers, and sixty men of the Mounted Rifles. BOERS PLUNDER THE DEAD. A despatch from London says: "The Boers' bullet, is no doubt a very humane one and inflicted some wonderful wounds. Some of the bullets, he says, took extraordinary courses. A man was shot in the head, the bullet went out of his side, and he is doing well. An officer was shot in the left breast, the bullet came out low down the back, and he was walking about on Sunday last, and said he felt nothing wrong. The Boers treated our wounded well, and, in fact, did not take them prisoners, as they said they could not be bothered with them. They took two wounded colonels, as they like colonels, and would prefer one with a title, but they rifled their pockets and went for bread. I don't think they can be getting much bread now. They also stripped our dead of all clothing, for they have no flannel behind them, and officers' breeches were highly treasured. FRENCH COULD TAKE COLESBERG. A despatch from London says: "Gen. French, with the utmost deliberation and the greatest caution, is drawing his lines more closely around the Boer position. Every day he tightens the net, greatly to the alarm and uneasiness of the enemy. The Boers have made several attacks on our outposts.

The tactics of these engagements are a repetition of those employed at Majuba hill, but everywhere they have been pluckily repulsed. The Boers have been out-generalled in this region. Individuals frequently desert to our lines. The latest arrivals say that the Boer strength is now 7,000. Three weeks ago they were reinforced by 1,000 men from Ladysmith and 600 from Magerfontein. The centre of their position appears to be at Colesberg junction. Their lines of communication are strongly protected to Norval's pont, while they still command the road to Colesberg and the wagon bridge. Gen. French's position, as viewed from God's kop, is a great semi-circle. The Boer kopjes are lower than and are commanded by our guns. Our lyddite shells have apparently silenced the Boer artillery for good and all. Gen. French could undoubtedly take Colesberg, which is two miles away, at any time he pleased, but he has refrained hitherto from bombarding the town because of the non-combatants, including women and children. STILL SHELL LADYSMITH. A despatch from Spearman's Camp says: "There was a heavy bombardment of Ladysmith this morning. The Boers did some lively sniping and shelling this morning, but the casualties were not heavy. BULLER'S ESTIMATED STRENGTH. The forces under Gen. Buller's command, including Gen. White's forces, at Ladysmith, number nearly 40,000 men. Generals in the Field. The following is a list of general officers working conjointly in the movement for the relief of Ladysmith: Natal Field Force, Ladysmith. Fourth Division—General Sir George White commanding. Ladysmith Relief Force. General Sir Redvers Buller commanding. Second Division—Lieut.-General Sir C. F. Clery. Third Division—Major-General H. J. Hildyard. Fourth Brigade—Major-General N. G. Lyttelton. Third Division—5th Brigade—Major-General A. F. Hart. Sixth Brigade—Major-General G. Barton. Fifth Division—Major-General Sir Charles Warren. Eleventh Brigade—Major-General Woodgate. In the eight battalions of the Fifth Division he has now six brigades numbering 24 battalions. Admitting that each battalion stands only 900 strong, the deficiency of 2,400 under 100,000 was strength of 24,000 is all but made up, the large deficit in the battalions of the Ladysmith garrison. In this manner Gen. Buller's force may be summarized as follows: Infantry, 24,000 Cavalry, 3,000 Artillery, 3,200 Engineers, 400 Add White's Force, 9,000 Grand Total, 38,800 BOERS SHOOT ENGLISHMEN. A despatch from London, says: "Three Englishmen who had received passes authorizing them to remain in the Orange Free State, were commandeered on Dec. 25. They refused to fight their countrymen, and were shot in the market place. METHUEN'S VIGOROUS ATTACK. A despatch from Modder River says: "A vigorous reconnaissance that was made last night engaged the enemy's cannon on the kopjes and highlands. The British Light Infantry advanced smartly in extended order to protect a half battery of howitzers, which swiftly took a position on the left facing the kopjes. The guns were unlimbered and in action within a couple of minutes of the time they halted. There was strong and incessant shelling between the howitzers and two Boer guns in kloofs in the hills. The British long-range guns supported the howitzers. The firing lasted from 5.55 to 7.30 p.m. The Boers were facing a strong sunset, and this seemed to hinder their marksmanship. Though they shelled both the infantry and artillery they hit nobody. The enemy's loss, if any, is unknown. The infantry were within seeing distance of the Boers' trenches. They were wide and deep, and banked with sand. They were strongly occupied. A TERRIBLE ORDEAL. A despatch from London says: "The assemblage in Pall Mall outside the War Office, and those privileged to wait in the lobbies, reluctantly dispersed at midnight, after the final word that nothing more would be announced. The morning papers pressed with conjectures and forecasts of all sorts, striving to guess out something from Spion kop. Topography maps show that Spion kop is the highest part of a rocky plateau, Eastward for eight miles are the Boers' positions along the Tugela. North-westward from Spion kop the plateau runs gradually up to a great spur of the Drakensberg. Gen. Buller's force, to reach the summit of Spion kop, must cross a natural glacis three-quarters of a mile wide, and climb 500 feet up a steep slope. Nobody seems to know, not even the War Office, what Lord Roberts has done with his large reinforcements. Six thousand troops awaited his arrival at Cape Town, and since then 6,000 others have reached there. Military critics are all hoping that a good share of these 12,000 have gone to help Gen. Buller, and they argue that a few days' wait may make him strong enough to overcome the deadlock. BOER POSITION CAPTURED. A despatch from Spearman's Camp

Gen. Warren Abandoned Spion Hill—200 Boers Found Dead in Trenches—Gen. Buller's Account—Boers Still Shell Ladysmith.

GENERAL BULLER'S MESSAGE. A despatch from Spearman's Camp says: "Gen. Warren's garrison. I am sorry to say, I find this morning had in the night abandoned Spion kop. Gen. Buller reports that the British casualties on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at Spion kop, were: Killed: Officers, 18 Rank and File, 18 Wounded: Officers, 12 Rank and File, 142 Missing: Rank and File, 31 The killed include Lieut. J. W. Osborne, Scottish Rifles, and Col. Buchanan Riddell, of the King's Royal Rifles, who served in the Niger war in 1893.

This last despatch is dated Spearman's camp, Jan. 26, at 10.35 a.m. WARREN'S GUNS WORKED HAVOC. A despatch from London, says: "There was heavy firing at Ladysmith yesterday. Gen. White is attacking and making a diversion. After the assault on Jan. 6 Gen. White sent to Commandant General Joubert, for interment seventy-nine dead Boers collected in the British trenches. The Post's correspondent describes the operations of the relieving column from Jan. 17 to Jan. 23, and greatly praises the pluck, devotion and cheerfulness of the soldiers. He says that Gen. Warren's guns fired 3,000 shells on Jan. 20. His left on Jan. 21 moved up Bastion hill, which opens a cleft in the enemy's lines. The object is no longer to turn the Boer right, but by introducing a wedge of infantry into the cleft to split the right from the centre. The gap was widened during the day, and Gen. Warren's right completed the capture of the whole edge of the plateau and occupied the first line of the Boer trenches. In the trenches he found about 200 of the enemy who had been killed by the shell fire. The correspondent foretells Tuesday's attack on Spion kop and declares that there is absolute confidence and determination throughout the army. No anxiety, he says, is felt concerning the result of the movement for the relief of Ladysmith.

The field artillery and a few howitzers this morning shelled the Boer trenches from a kopje on the right, the infantry keeping up a continuous rifle fire from good cover. The Boers abandoned the summit of the kopje which they had been holding, and the British then occupied it. The enemy then took shelter behind a stone wall on the side of the kopje and held the position for hours. They retreated in the afternoon, the British dropping shrapnel and lyddite shells on them as they crossed a ravine. The British then occupied the position the enemy had held. The casualties were few. IT IS SLOW WORK. A despatch from London, says: "On Monday Sir Charles Warren's force cannonaded and fustigated the Boer position west of Spion kop, near the Acton Homes road. A lyddite battery co-operated with the other batteries and Maxim's. Certainly the fire was effective, causing the enemy serious losses. The Boers, however, clung desperately to their works, from which they are only being very slowly driven. One day the enemy fired their guns offensively, using also the captured 15 pounders with shrapnel. Our casualties to-day were less even than those of yesterday. "Fighting began about six in the morning, and continued until dusk, but there has been nothing like a general engagement. "The naval big guns assisted from Pettigier's drift in shelling the Boer positions."

CANADIANS IN ACTION. A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says: "Word reached here last night that Private J. W. Jones, of the first British Columbia contingent of the Canadian force, had been killed in action at Dover's farm. Jones is a graduate of West Point, although of Scottish birth, and one of the best-known mining men of Vancouver, "Black Jones" being his common title.

TO POISON HIS WIFE. AN OTTAWA MAN ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE. Dragged the Tea Over-Night—Discovered by a Lady Boarder Before It Was Served—Placed Not Guilty. A despatch from Ottawa says: "Edward St. George, 58 years of age, was arrested at his home this morning on the charge that on the 14th inst. he attempted to poison his wife, Adeline St. George. The matrimonial relations of the prisoner have not been of the happiest, and he has, it is said, made threats on his wife's life. He is alleged to have procured a poison known as cocculus indicus, which is in the form of a small kernel, brown in colour. He took this home, and it is claimed dropped it into the tepid on the stove. DISCOVERED BY A BOARDER. In the morning, a boarder named Mrs. R. David happened to notice a

seam on the tea, and mentioned the matter to Mrs. St. George and her daughter. The family took the tea, and contents to Dr. Paquette, of Hull. An analysis revealed a dangerous poison. The early morning discovery prevented the family from drinking any of the tea. FLEADED NOT GUILTY. At the Police Court St. George pleaded not guilty. Prisoner was remanded until Saturday. St. George was plainly nervous and uneasy. The information against St. George was given out by the man's nephew, Rosario David, and the mother and eighteen-year-old daughter of the prisoner this morning endeavoured to have the charge withdrawn.

ROBBED OF \$8,000.00

A ST. GEORGE PRIVATE BANKER, J. P. LAWSON, THE VICTIM.

Former Accountant Arrested by Inspector Murray Deposits Made During Four Years Totaled Up to Many Thousands of Dollars.

A despatch from St. George says: "Arthur E. Laing, a resident of St. George, in Brant county, was arrested by Chief Inspector John W. Murray on a charge of having stolen sums to the amount of between \$8,000 and \$10,000 from his former employer, J. P. Lawson, of the same place. The case is a remarkable one, and has involved a great deal of hard and creditable work on Mr. Murray's part during the past couple of months. J. P. Lawson is a private banker in St. George, and does a very large business with the prosperous community in its neighborhood. For about seven years he had Arthur E. Laing in his employ as accountant, cashier, and general clerk. Laing is a married man, with two children, and was in receipt of a salary of \$3.5 a month. About a year ago Lawson became suspicious that everything was not right in his office, though he could not find tangible proof that his suspicions were correct. He spoke to Laing, who, it is stated, made some admissions to him, with the result that he vacated his position in the office. Laing was arrested by Mr. Murray at St. George, where he has been carrying on business recently as a dealer in agricultural implements, and was taken before W. G. Powell, Police Magistrate at Paris. He is remanded at his own request to Wednesday, Jan. 31st, and taken meantime to Brantford gaol. He broke down very pitifully when arraigned before the Magistrate. In Mr. Lawson's ledger nearly fifty pages have been burned out. Laing claims that this was done by a lamp falling on the open book, but the statement is evidently untrue, as the leaves could not possibly have burned in such a way.

Representative Roberts, of Utah, accused of practicing polygamy, was expelled from the House of Representatives at Washington, the report of the committee recommending this action being adopted by a vote of 278 to 50.

Recrosses the Tugela River--Return Movement Effected Without Loss of Men or Stores--Some Terrible Fighting--Cannonading Near Kimberley

A despatch from London says: "The following is the text of a despatch from General Buller, dated Spearman's Camp: "On January 20 Warren drove back the enemy and obtained possession of the southern crests of the high table land extending from the line of Acton Homes and Honger's poort to the western Ladysmith hills. From then to January 25 he remained in close contact with the enemy. "The enemy held a strong position on a range of small kopjes stretching from north-west to south-east across the plateau from Acton Homes, through Spion kop, to the left bank of the Tugela. "The actual position held was perfectly tenable, but did not lend itself to an advance, as the southern slopes were so steep that Warren could not get an effective artillery position, and water supply was a difficulty. "On January 23, I assented to his attacking Spion kop, a large hill, indeed, a mountain, which was evidently the key of the position, but was far more accessible from the north than the south. "On the night of January 23 he attacked Spion kop, but found it very difficult to hold and its perimeter was too large, and water, which he had been led to believe existed, in this extraordinarily dry season was found to be very deficient. "The crests were held all that day against severe attacks and a heavy shell fire. Our men fought with great gallantry. I would especially mention the conduct of the Second Camerons and the Third King's Rifles, who supported the attack on the mountain from the steepest side, and, in each case, fought their way to the top, and the Second Lancashire Fusiliers and Second Middlesex, who magnificently maintained the best traditions of the British army throughout the day equally well alongside of them. "Gen. Woodgate, who was in command at the summit, having been killed, the officer who succeeded him decided on the night of January 24 to abandon the position, and did so at 24 to abandon the position, and did so

before dawn January 25. "I reached Warren's camp at 5 a. m. on January 25, and decided that a second attack upon Spion kop was useless, and that the enemy's right was too strong to allow me to force it. "Accordingly, I decided to withdraw the force to the south of the Tugela. "At 6 a. m. we commenced withdrawing the train, and by 8 a. m. Jan. 25 (Sunday) Warren's force was concentrated south of the Tugela without the loss of a man or a pound of stores. "The fact that the force could be withdrawn from actual hostilities in such cases the lines were less than a thousand yards apart with the enemy in the manner it did, is, I think, sufficient evidence of the morals of the troops; and that we were permitted to withdraw our guns, stores, and mule transports across the river, 85 yards broad, with 20-foot banks, and a very swift current, unmolested, is, I think, proof that the enemy has been taught to respect our soldiers' fighting power."

ROBERTS GETTING READY.

A despatch from London says: "Indications that Lord Roberts is preparing plans for an advance across the Orange river come in a despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Sterkstroom dated January 25, which says that The British, important position near Steynsburg, on the Steynsburg-Rosemead line, is now occupied by the British, who are repairing the railways and bridges. The correspondent observes that this will facilitate communication between General Gatacre and General Kelly-Kenny. CANNON SOUNDS NEAR KIMBERLEY. A despatch from Modder River, says: "General Hector Macdonald, who succeeded General Wainwright, arrived here yesterday, and assumed command of his brigade. He paid an informal visit to the camp of his command this morning, and conferred with the officers of each regiment. It is said he had a message from General Lord Roberts, which greatly pleased the brigade. The sound of cannonading was heard in the direction of Kimberley during the night. The British long range guns shelled the Boers this morning. The spirit of all the troops is excellent.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c. in the Leading Ports. Toronto, Jan. 29.—Wheat—Outside markets made no further gain to-day, but the undertones continued, good. Local trade was dull and prices were unchanged. Ontario red and white, 65c, asked, and 64c bid, at Western ports; 67 1/2c, north and west; and spring, east, 65 to 65 1/2c; Manitoba No. 1 hard, 76 1/2c, g.t.t.; and 75 1/2c, Toronto and west. Flour—Quiet. Outside millers offer straight roller, in buyers' bags, middle freights, at \$2.65 per bbl., and export agents bid \$2.55. Single cars, in wood, for local use, offer at \$2.90, and \$2.80 is bid. Special brands sell around \$3. Millfeed—Continues very scarce. Difficult to pick up car lots. Bran is quoted at \$13.50 to \$14; and shorts at \$15 to \$16, at the mill door through Western Ontario. Corn—Quiet. No. 2 American yellow quoted at 46c; No. 1 Toronto; and mixed at 39 1/2c; Canadian corn dull at 38 1/2c track, Toronto. Peas—Firm. Car lots, 58c, north and west; and at 56c east. Barley—Steady. Car lots of No. 2, mixed freights, sold 38 1/2c to 39c. Rye—Steady. Car lots 40c west, and 41c east. Oats—Tone firm and demand fairly good. White oats, 25 3/4c, north and west; 26 1/4c, middle freights; and 25 3/4c, west. Buckwheat—Quiet. Car lots, east, 45c, and west, 48c. Oatmeal—Rolled oats, in bags, track, Toronto, \$3.25 per bbl.; and in wood, \$3.35 per bbl. Receipts are absorbed promptly as they arrive at full prices; buyers are, however, only taking enough for immediate requirements, as they anticipate lower prices. Dealers here sell to the trade as follows: Dairy, tubs, meal, 15 to 17c; strictly choice, 18 to 19c; large rolls, 18 to 19c; small dairy, 19c, 19 to 20c; creamery, tubs and boxes, 22 to 23c; ponds, 23 to 24c. Cheese—Market is very firm, and some enquiry. Stocks seem to be light. Sales are made here at 12 to 12 1/2c. Eggs—Strictly new laid and limed stock are in fair demand. Cold stored and No. 2 stock is more abundant than there is too much of this grade on the market. Jobbing lots of new laid sell at 21 to 22c; held fresh, at 16 to 18c; No. 2 at 13 to 15c; and limed at 12 to 13c. Eggs are well at a fraction below these figures. Potatoes—Receipts fair and market without change. Car lots are sold on track here at 38 to 40c per bag, and at farmers' wagons at about 45 to 50c per bushel. Jan. 29, store choice stock being about 50c per bag. Chicago, Jan. 29.—Flaxseed—Closed.—North-Western and South-Western, cash, \$1.50; May, \$1.49; September, \$1.45; Duluth, to arrive, \$1.44; May, \$1.43; September, \$1.43. Beans—Closed.—No. 1 white, cash, 69 1/4c; No. 2 red, cash, 69 1/4c; May, 72c; July, 71 1/2c; Buffalo, Jan. 29.—Spring wheat.—Strong: No. 1 hard, 73 7/8c; No. 3 Northern, 72 1/8c; No. 2 Northern, 71 1/8 to 70 7/8c. Winter wheat—Nomin-

SMALLPOX IN WASHINGTON.

The Postoffice Authorities Disbney Order to Fumigate Mails—Precautions in British Columbia. A despatch from Washington says: "The Postoffice Department, has received a report from Spokane, Wash., showing that the orders to fumigate mails leaving that place for British Columbia have not as yet been carried out. The reports state that neither the postmaster nor the health officer there believe it necessary to disinfect the mails, because they think the smallpox scarce to be unwarranted. The epidemic now in evidence there they say, is chickenpox. The Postoffice Department has, however, reiterated its instructions, directing the post-office officials there to disinfect the mails. Roseland, Jan. 27.—No letter mail was received here from Spokane yesterday or to-day, the mail bags being held at Northport until the question of fumigation is settled between the Canadian and American authorities. Victoria, Jan. 27.—In view of the prevalence of smallpox in Washington, extreme precautionary measures have been adopted by the British authorities. Mayor H. Hayward to-day proclaimed that general vaccination is imperative. Chinatown is also to be thoroughly overhauled. All mail for the Kootenay goes hereafter via the C.P.R. instead of Puget Sound.

HE ADDED TWO CIPHERS.

Central Yonag Mass Charged With Forgery a \$15 Cheque in \$1,500. A despatch from Montreal, says: "E. Scott, a young clerk employed by Oswald Brothers, stock brokers, was arrested to-night on a charge of forgery. A couple of months ago, it is alleged, he raised a cheque for \$15 to \$1,500. Subsequently he went to New York returning yesterday.

Albert College, Belleville, has now a larger number of students attending than at any time in its history. They number over 250, of which about 100 are young ladies. The institution is now crowded to its fullest capacity.

The first metal was rolled at Belleville's new iron works on the afternoon of the 10th inst., and the occasion was celebrated by the attendance of the Mayor, City Council and other citizens to whom a lunch was served at the company's works.

Lumbering operations on the Moira and its tributaries will be more extensive this year than usual. The Rathbun Co. will have a big drive down Black Creek. C. P. Holton's will be cut on the Scott and the Gilmore Co.'s drive will come from Loon Lake.

D. E. K. STEWART,

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary, etc., Madoc, Ontario.
Money to loan on first mortgages at lowest rates.
Solicitor for J. C. Dale & Co., Bankers, Solicitor for Murphy, Gordon & Co., Bankers, Tweed.

Madoc Lodge, No. 179, I. O. O. F.



MEETS in Oddfellows' Hall, Wilson Block, every Monday evening, at the hour of 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren will always be cordially welcomed.
W. J. MOORE, Noble Grand.
JAMES WHITE, Fin. Secretary.

Madoc Lodge, No. 195, A. O. U. W.



THE Ancient Order of United Workmen meets every first and third Friday of each month, in Moon's new block. Visiting brethren are cordially welcomed.
J. H. KIRK, Master Workman.
C. D. McDONALD, Recorder.

JAMES C. DALE.

ISSUER of marriage Licenses.
OFFICE—J. C. Dale & Co., Bankers.

MONEY TO LOAN.

A. F. WOOD,
Land Loan, and Commission Agency.
MADOC, — — — ONT.

Village Property for Sale.

We have a number of good building lots which we offer for sale very cheap. They will be sold in single lots or in blocks to suit the purchaser. For further particulars apply to
FRED. ROLLINS,
Madoc.

S. J. COOLEY,

(Late Young & Cooley, Trenton.)
BARRISTER, etc., Mining Broker, etc., Marmora, Ont.

\$50,000.00 to loan, 5%. Call or write.

WILLIAM CROSS, L.L.B.

BARRISTER and Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer.
Money to loan at 5 per cent. on good farm security. No commission. No valuation fee.
OFFICE—Wood Block, Madoc.

Money to Loan at 5 Per Cent.

Arrangements have been made by which I am prepared to advance on First Class Security
straight loans at 5 per cent per annum. Plenty time given, loans direct, expenses moderate, but security must be first class.
A. F. WOOD,
Madoc, Nov. 12th, 1899.

Farm for Sale or to Let.

The west 1/2 of lot 4, 1st concession of Elzevir, known as the Lynah farm, containing 100 acres, more or less. The property is situated about four miles from Madoc village, two miles from the church, and is said to have valuable minerals thereon.
For terms, etc., apply to
L. C. ADAMS, Box 5, Belleville, or to J. C. DALE, Madoc. 2-6

ALEX. BELAIR

Merchant Tailor,
Is now located in his new premises,

O'FLYNN'S BLOCK,

Three doors south of St. Lawrence Hall Hotel,

Where he will keep in stock a full line of Cloths and Tweeds, Suitings, Overcoatings, Pantings, and everything that pertains to a first-class Tailoring Establishment.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

ALEX. BELAIR.

A Mysterious Password.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts was once shopping in Paris and was passed from one department to another by the shopmen, always with the remark, "Two ten." She was escorted from counter to counter, and everywhere the cabalistic words "two ten" were repeated.

Struck by the peculiarity of this refrain, the baroness asked the proprietor as she left the establishment: "Pray what does 'two ten' mean? I noticed each assistant said it to the other wherever I went in your shop."
"Oh, it is nothing," he replied, "merely a password that they are in the habit of exchanging."

But the baroness was not satisfied with this explanation. So in the evening, when the porter, a young boy, brought home her purchases, she said: "My boy, would you like to earn 5 francs?"
Of course he had no objection.
"Tell me," said the lady, "what does 'two ten' mean, and I will give you 5 francs."
"Why, don't you know, ma'am?" said he, evidently astounded at her ignorance. "It means, 'Keep your two eyes on her ten fingers.'"
The mystery was solved. The shopmen of the Trois Quartiers had taken the richest and the most generous woman in Great Britain for a shoplifter. —Tit-Bits.

Where Everything Grows.

The tuberoses flourish amazingly in the open air in the Transvaal with but the smallest attention and cultivation. The bulbs shoot up their three or four foot stems, each bearing very sweet smelling flowers, in an incredibly short space of time.

In Pretoria roses are prolific—in fact, most of the streets are bounded by rose hedges throughout their length, and they bloom with a frail, pink monthly rose blossom for three quarters of the year. In public places, such as the Burgheers' park, the profusion of roses, lilies, carnations and tuberoses is bewilderingly beautiful.

The wild orchids of Swaziland are famous. They are of at least 20 different kinds. They are extremely curious, and with a little care and extra heat they can be induced to develop into very wonderful plants.

Everything grows in the Transvaal if the trouble is taken to plant it. The soil being all virgin and naturally rich, the very smallest amount of attention is required.

Thrift.

"Speaking of thrift," said the prominent clergyman, "I remember one man who was as good an example of shrewdness as I have ever seen. It was when I began preaching that I met him. I was young and struggling, my salary was small, and the man was a member of my church. He used to do work on a scroll saw, and one of his specialties was a sort of plant stand with two shelves and with scroll work ornamentation. Two or three times he tried to sell me one, but as I had no need or use for it I told him so.
"The time for the annual donation party drew near, when everything that was given counted toward that limited salary. I was not altogether pleased, therefore, when the man with a plant stand appeared at the door.
"Here, parson," he said, "is a plant stand. It's worth \$10, and I'd like to give \$5 of it toward your donation."
"There was no way out of it. I gave him the other \$5."

Giving a Super a Chance.

This is how a super, thus given an opportunity of distinguishing himself, once delivered a few short lines descriptive of a man being picked up after a cab accident: "The hansom cab was picked up off the esplanade with a handkerchief tightly tied around its mouth. When removed, it was found to be perfectly dead."

Still the manager gave him another trial the following evening, when he acquitted himself as follows: "The esplanade was picked up off the man with the hansom cab tightly tied around his mouth." etc.
He was sent to the back row again, or maybe farther. This is not an unusual sample of what the average super can do. Naturally, therefore, managers look askance at training him.—Criterion.

Italian Babies.

Babies seem to be no trouble in Italy, and one cannot but be struck by the number of them. These hambinos are often hung upon pegs in the front of the house, where they look out of their little black, beady eyes like papooses. I unhooked one of these babies once and held it awhile. Its back and little feet were held tightly against a strip of board so that it was quite stiff from its feet to its shoulders. It did not seem to object or to be at all uncomfortable, as it only howled while I was holding it. I have an idea that, except when invaded by foreigners, the bambino's existence is quite happy.—Lillian Bell in Woman's Home Companion.

An Electric Dance.

Take a pane of glass—a broken one will do—and secure it by placing the ends between the leaves of two large books, letting the glass be two inches from the table. Cut from lightweight writing paper, or, better still, from tissue paper, dolls, dogs and other figures. Place them on the table beneath the glass. Rub the glass vigorously with a silk handkerchief, and the figures will cut all kinds of antics.

No Hedged.

She—To think that you once declared that you would love me as long as you lived! And now, hardly a year married, and you care nothing at all about me!
He—But you see when I told you I would love you as long as I lived I wasn't feeling very well, and I really didn't think I would live long.—Boston Transcript.

The King Shirt



...THE KING SHIRT...

The Best Up-to-date Shirt Made.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple, practical, and profitable idea? Write JOHN WOODWARD & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 prize offer.

F. E. O'FLYNN.

BARRISTER, Belleville, Ont.
Dated at Madoc this 21st of Nov., 1899.

MADOC DAIRY.

THE UNDERSIGNED will deliver Milk in the Village of Madoc all the year round at 5 cents per quart.
R. JOHNSON & SON.

W. J. MOORE, B. C. L.,

BARRISTER and Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer.
OFFICE:—Over M. W. Connor & Son's Hardware Store,
MONEY TO LOAN.

DR. HARPER,

Graduate of Trinity University, Fellow of Trinity Medical College, Licentiate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
OFFICE:—Durham street, opposite Brown's Carriage Shop, Madoc.

DR. HARRISON.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, etc., Graduate of Queen's University, Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.
Specialty—Diseases of Women and Children.
OFFICE: Opposite Methodist Church.

Madoc's Reliable JEWELLERY STORE

keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

Rolled Plate Goods

consisting of Brooches, Collar Buttons, Cuff Buttons, Cuff Links, Cuff Dumbbells, Shirt Studs, Lockets, Stick Pins, Hat Pins, Tie Pins, Emblem Pins, Filled Rings, Solid Gold Gem and Wedding Rings, Chains, Alberts, Lorgnettes, Guards in roll plate, silk and hair.

The public will save money by getting my quotations before purchasing elsewhere of Watches, Clocks, etc.
You will find my Repairing Department fully equipped to do all classes of Repairing. All work guaranteed.

THOS. TUCKER.

Ten Per Cent.

Is not such a large amount on ten cents, but on ten dollars 10 per cent. means \$1.00.

If you had intended spending ten dollars on papering your room this fall it will now only cost you \$9.00.

Paper is just as good; season for hanging quite equal that of spring, rather preferable, for you will have the entire winter indoors when you can best enjoy home comforts and cosy corners.

Our papers are handsome. Our salesmen courteous. Our stock complete. Our prices lower than With any other house in Canada.

C. B. Scantlebury.

Belleville Kingston and Winnipeg.

Elevator for Sale!

Having decided to withdraw from grain buying at Eldorado, providing I can sell the Elevator there, I now offer it for sale at a low price and easy terms.

A. F. WOOD.

Madoc, Feb. 14, 1898.

Jas. Whytock, BUTCHER,

DEALER IN GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, MADOC, — — — ONTARIO.

Before you purchase an organ, do not forget that the

CONLEY CHURCH ORGAN

Is a high grade instrument. The case is the very latest design. The tone is acknowledged to be superior to all others.

In our line we lead, others follow.

THE CONLEY-CHURCH ORGAN and PIANO CO.

HIGH CLASS HOGS FOR SERVICE.

The best Berkshire Boar Pig for his age shown at Toronto this year, with a pedigree to substantiate his quality. One aged Berkshire Boar, from imported stock on both sides. One imported Tamworth Boar and one Yearling Boar from best prize winning stock.

For Sale.

Two Tamworth Boar Pigs and three Sows, over three months old, bred by A. C. Hallman, from Whiteacre Christal, imported, and from imported stock on the dam side; also three Boars and two Sow Pigs by imported Nimrod No. 174. A number of pure bred Berkshire Pigs of both sexes at reasonable prices, and a nice lot of cross bred Pigs for feeding purposes.
Some excellent sows already bred, and others fit for service that can be bred to order.

W. I. TUMELTY.

Madoc Pump Factory!

—ALL KINDS OF—

Wood and Iron Pumps

Suction, Force, and combined Suction and Force.

Our Stock Pump is giving the best satisfaction of any Pump in the market.

Repairing promptly done,

charges moderate.

Sole agents for the Brandford steel

Power and Pumping Windmills

—AND—

Gearless Fanning Mills.

Try one of our "MAPLE LEAF" No. 1, Brantford, or POST FEED GRINDERS.
Call and see our new IDEAL and SUPERIOR Force Pumps.
Orders by mail promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HART BROS.

You Ask Why?

- 1st—Because the front won't break or push up.
- 2nd—The braces passing under the front don't drag or break it.
- 3rd—Perspiration cannot touch the front.
- 4th—The collar button at the back of the collar band being covered prevents the irritation and chafing of the neck which the old style of shirt does.
- 5th—The attachment at back to keep the tie in place.
- 6th—Solid comfort in wearing it.
- 7th—Saves Laundry.
- 8th—Perfect fitting.
- 9th—Unexcelled for full dress.
- 10th—Once worn, always worn.
- 11th—The fat man's necessity.
- 12th—The thin man's luxury.

For Sale by

BENSON O'HARA

Men's Furnisher and Clothier,

MADOC, ONT.

Farm for Sale or to Rent.

South half of lot 18, in the 7th concession of Thurlow, 80 acres, under good state of cultivation. Ploughing all done, fine buildings, 1 mile from Plainfield. For particulars apply to
GEO. MARTIN,
Plainfield.

Miss Berta C. Huyck, A. T. C. M.

Honor Graduate of Toronto Conservatory of Music.
—TEACHER OF—

Pianoforte, Singing and Theory

Will visit Madoc every TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY For Terms etc. call at Mrs. Moon, Prince Albert St.

or address Tweed, Ont.

Concert engagements accepted.

MONEY'S MONEY

Any man who wears the J. D. King Co.'s Stub Proof Rubbers makes money—money that will jingle in his pocket. Search the world over and you will find nothing better than Stub Proof Rubbers, because there is nothing better. Any progressive dealer can tell you all about Stub Proof, if not, write to the J. D. King Co., and they will tell you. You can't afford to be without them, because they are the best. See that Stub Proof is STAMPED on the bottom of each shoe. The J. D. KING CO., Limited, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg.

John Mouncey, Sole Agent, Madoc.

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING

The undersigned has purchased for cash a full stock of Furniture and proposes to sell for cash at such prices as will remove all necessity for buying out of town.

Having secured the services of an experienced man, all repairing, picture framing, and upholstering will be done to order.

UNDERTAKING.

A first-class hearse has been purchased and undertaking in all its branches will be promptly attended to.

TERMS MODERATE.

D. A. CALDWELL.

Wood Block, Madoc.

S. ROLLINS

GROCER

—AND—

BUTCHER.

NORTH HASTINGS REVIEW.

JOHN R. ORR, Publisher and Proprietor.

["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."]

TERMS: \$1.00 if paid Strictly in Advance.

24th Year. NEW SERIES. No. 6.

Madoc, County of Hastings, Thursday, February 8, 1900.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

Village Council.

The regular meeting of the Village Council was held in the Town Hall on Monday evening. All the members were present, viz: J. C. Dale, Reeve, in the chair; Councillors C. G. Wilson, Wm. Dingman, W. H. O'Flynn and James Whytock, jr.

A communication asking for a grant towards a new Consumptive Sanitarium near Toronto was read and, on motion, laid on the table.

Report of Alert Fire Co. was read, giving lists of contents of fire hall, number of fires during the past year, number of members who attended fires, and also number of members who attended regular meetings.

Also from same company, reporting that John McDonald had been elected Chief for ensuing year.

Also that the following gentlemen have been appointed Fire Wardens for the year:—J. C. Dale, C. G. Wilson, John Huff and Jacob Huff.

On motion of Councillors Wilson and Dingman, the above reports were received and confirmed.

Constable Huff handed in report for last quarter. On motion of Councillors Wilson and O'Flynn, it was referred back for correction.

The Auditors, Messrs. Frank Dafeo and F. G. Lynde, presented their report.

On motion of Councillors Wilson and Whytock, the report was received and an abstract ordered to be published in THE REVIEW. Mr. Wilson also recommended that the financial statements of both Model and High Schools should be published. Mr. O'Flynn said the Model School Board had already provided for this.

The following accounts were presented and ordered to be paid:—

Connor & Son, supplies.....	\$ 17 01
Street Surveyor, to date.....	12 85
McDonald & Reid, night watch.	
Wm. Orr's premises.....	8 00
McDonald & Reid, drying hose.....	4 00
Constable Huff, 8 mos. salary.....	35 00
F. Rollins, rent of Fire Hall, yr. 150 00	
Electric light, 8 months.....	26 45
Reg. births, deaths & marriages.....	13 80
Ringling bell, 8 months.....	7 50
Filling tank and sink.....	4 00
Credit of Poor Committee.....	10 00

The Fire Co. applied for the usual grant of \$25.00. Councillor Wilson suggested the advisability of re-organizing the fire company along the line of a paid company. He said the present system was apparently unsatisfactory according to the report of many prominent members of the company to him lately. He outlined what he considered would be the proper organization, namely: the Reeve to be ex-officio head of the fire department, he to appoint 1st and 2nd deputies, and they to select in all from 12 to 15 good men, to be paid for their services at every fire. Also a team should be on hand always to haul engine back to hall after every fire.

On motion of Couns. O'Flynn and Whytock, the whole question was laid over until next meeting.

The Reeve appointed the following Standing Committee for the year, the first name to be Chairman:—

Streets and Sidewalks—O'Flynn and Dingman.

Finance—Wilson and O'Flynn.

Poor—Wilson and Whytock.

Property—Whytock and Dingman.

Mr. F. Sinclair handed in his resignation as Treasurer of the village. On motion of Couns. Wilson and Dingman the resignation was accepted and his salary ordered to be paid.

On motion of Couns. Wilson and Whytock, the Streets Committee was authorized to advertise in REVIEW for supply of cedar and plank for village requirements for ensuing year.

The following applications for office were received:—

Assessors—D. A. Caldwell and A. D. Weir, at salary of \$30 each. Also from W. H. Atkins.

Treasurer—R. T. Gray, salary \$40.

Collector—L. F. Morrice.

Councillor Wilson moved that Caldwell and Weir be appointed Assessors. No second.

Moved by Councillor Dingman, seconded by Councillor Whytock, that Weir and Atkins be Assessors at salary of \$30 each. Carried.

On motion of Councillors Dingman and Whytock, R. T. Gray was appointed Treasurer at salary of \$40.

On motion of Councillors O'Flynn and Dingman, L. F. Morrice was appointed Collector at salary of \$40.

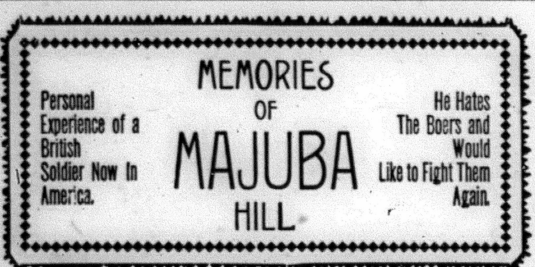
On motion of Councillors Dingman and Wilson, R. O'Riordan was re-appointed Street Surveyor at same salary as last year. J. A. Huff was re-appointed Constable, C. F. Ayresworth, jr., Engineer, and Miss E. Ediscoll, pound-keeper.

The necessary by-law appointing above officers was duly passed through its several readings.

The Collector's Roll was extended for one month, and the Collector authorized to advertise in REVIEW that all taxes must be paid in by March or costs would be added.

Council adjourned to next regular meeting.

Maegie Chambers, a young girl living at North Gower, committed suicide last Saturday by taking Paris green. No reason was assigned. She was about 20 years of age, and resided at one time in one of the Orphan's Homes.



"No man who knows the Boers as I do wants to see 'em win in this war. I have lived among 'em, and I know 'em. They treat black men as slaves and white men as serfs and allows nobody any rights except themselves. I have fought 'em, too, and I believe I am the only man in America who went through that fight at Majuba Hill."

The speaker was John Wilson, a Middlesex county (Ont.) farmer. He is a native of England, and he joined the army in South Africa, accompanied by two book companions, Joe Davies and Bill Smith.

To a representative of the Detroit News-Tribune Wilson described the battle of Majuba Hill as follows:

"Everything being quiet in the direction of the enemy, we was about to turn in

when the order came for the company to 'old itself in readiness for a night march, which we found to be up the side of Majuba Hill. It was a long, hard climb, and we was able to use field guns with us. We could have taken Gatlin's, but we didn't. When day broke, there we was,



A NARROW ESCAPE ON MAJUBA HILL.

six companies of us, perched on top of a hill 2,000 feet above the Boers' camp and so far away that our rifles wouldn't carry the distance. There we sat and looked at the enemy, for there was nothing else for us to do, as our chaps below was making no attack. At first the Boers was making off, but they changed their minds and climbed the 'highest points they could reach to get within range. As three or four of the Gordon sharpshooters 'ad a lively skirmish with the Boers at long range, but didn't do much damage, as they never touched us. If we 'ad a Gatlin gun at the start, we could have cleared out their camp, as the rest of our force could have walked right through 'em, but it was a day of mistakes.

"All this time the Boers were climbing the back of the 'ill, which we thought was too tough for anybody to attempt, for it was that steep that most of it was 'dead. By that I mean that a man climbing it was out of range of a man at the top near all the way. We 'ad left a picket on a path leading to the top, but they 'ad got interested in the rifle duel that was going on and wasn't keepin' a lookout below. By an by the Boers gets up without their seeing 'em and with one volley blows the 'eads off that picket and without 'em seeing who did the firing. We 'ears the volley and thinks it was the picket havin' a little target practice with the Boers, so we pays no attention till we see the 'eads of the Boers appearin' over the ridge. The top of the 'ill was a kind of saucer with the rim a little broken where the Boers was. We was quite exposed, as they was showin' only the tops of their 'eads and was blasin' away at us like good uns. They was awful good shots at any range less than four 'undred, but over that as fellows that 'ad 'ad practice could beat 'em 'ollow."

"We stands our knapsacks on the ground and fires over 'em; but, Lor' save you, a knapsack ain't much protection when the enemy is 'igher than you. What ought to 'ave been done in the first place was done in the last. A charge was ordered, as we as the Fifty-eighth jumped up. The Boers fires a volley at us as we rushes and picks off nearly every one of our officers. 'Ad our men been seasoned they would have kept right on, but they wasn't, as they gets into confusion. Just then the 'ighlanders as the blackjackets comes dashin' into us, never expectin' us to stop that way, as we was all mixed up. We might have got straightened out, but a bugler sounds the retreat, as we retreat, the Boers fire at us all the time.

I got a bullet in my shoulder and another in my leg, and down I goes. My two chums picks me up and was carryin' me over the ridge when another volley was fired, as we goes down in a heap together. 'When I comes to, I finds my two fellows dead and me not able to get up, as all our men was gone. I sees three Boers comin', as they stops at a fire at the ground. I can't think what they're doin' till it strikes me they're shootin' the wounded. I feels a cold shiver run down my back, as I goes wild. It's one thing to be shot down when you've got a rifle in your fist and able to give as good as you get, but to get an ounce of lead in your system when you're lyin' there 'elpless is quite another. When they comes to me, I gets up on my elbow and shouts to the man leadin', a big dark fellow with a scar over his right eye, 'For God's sake, don't shoot a wounded man!' 'E said somethin' to me in Dutch and pounded me

in the ribs with the butt of 'is rifle, breakin' two of my ribs. I 'eard two shots fired as I fell back, and I knew nothing after that.

"When I came to, I was lyin' in a farm-house, near the foot of the 'ill, but I never 'eard 'ow I come there. I was moved to a field hospital an' after awhile to Durban. A lot of us wounded was sent around to Cape Town by water, an' there I was discharged, invalided, the followin' year. I went to work as a carpenter an' found myself on the same job with John Graham, one of the Gordon 'ighlanders who 'ad just got 'is discharge. 'E told me that after our men 'ad shined upon the Gordons an' the bluejackets 'ad made several charges, but the Boers was too many for 'em and drove 'em down the 'ill till they got under shelter of the British guns."

"We worked around Cape Town for awhile till one day 'one of the Cape Mounted rifles tells us that there was a big demand for carpenters at the mines up country, so we packs all we has into a wagon and starts off. It was 'ot durin' the day on the veldt, but cool at night. One night we camped near Kimberley, an' as we was cookin' our supper a dragon chap rides up.

"'Ulloa, matey,' says he. 'Come an' have a bite.' 'E pulls up an' looks at us suspicious like. 'You've seen service yourselves,' says 'e.

"'Which we 'ave,' says I. 'We was at Majuba.'"

"An' a bloomin' nice job you made of it,' says 'e. 'E 'dispatches 'is supper, then he tells 'im the story of the fight, an' 'e tells us what 'e was doin'. 'E was desertin', 'e says, an' was goin' to sell 'is 'orse an' 'is rifle to some Boer farmer, an' next day 'e would give himself up an' lead a picket to the 'ouse of the farmer what 'ad 'ad 'em."

"The farmer would have to give 'em up, an' there would be lashin's of drink for them dragoons out of the farmer's money. That's 'ow we're gettin' even for Majuba,' says 'e.

"We worked around Kimberley for three years an' then moved to Johannesburg, gettin' sometimes as much as a pound a day each, which is not bad pay for two poor Tommies. One day Graham an' me was havin' a wet when 'e 'ears a Boer blowin' about the number of red-coats 'e 'ad shot at Majuba, an' when I turns round I sees my old acquaintance with the scar over 'is right eye. I was fair bilin'.

"'It's true, gentlemen,' says I, 'but they was lyin' wounded when 'e shot 'em.' 'E gave me the lie, an' with that I smashed 'is face with the pewter pot I 'ad in my 'and. 'E was laid out on the blood runnin' all over the floor. I says to the others:

"That smakin' cowardly 'ound did shoot wounded men, an' 'e smashed my ribs while I was a-lyin' 'elpless. Now we're even."

"'Serve 'im right,' says they, 'but you'd better clear out before the police comes.'"

"I got out, an' we went back to our diggin's, but about midnight the foreman wakes me up an' tells me there's a warrant out for me as I'd better get back to Rhodesia. I wanted to wait an' face it out, but 'e tells me I would have no chance against a Boer an' might get seven years, so I packs my belongings in a wagon, gets a native boy for guide an' treks back to Cape Town."

Wonders of Phenology. Phenologist (delightedly)—My friend, you were born to command. Are you a soldier?

Dignified Stranger—No, sor. O'm a janitor.—New York Weekly.

Final Test. "No," said the great author regretfully: "I have not reached the pinnacle of success yet. No one has yet accused me of plagiarizing a long forgotten work."—Chicago Post.

Health Note. Mr. Stubb (reading)—"The sturdy Boers slept on their arms."

Mr. Stubb—How injurious, John. They should sleep on their right side.—Chicago News.

OBEYED ORDERS.

Indeed He Followed His Instructions Too Well.

"A man needs a good able-bodied imagination in the theatrical business," said an old time manager. "His trade is to appeal to the public fancy, and naturally his statements become more or less flowery and figurative, but after you once get them gauged you're all right. I remember recently talking to the proprietor of a house up in Ohio who said that he always liked to do business with Mr. — because he could depend implicitly on anything he said. I was surprised.

"'Why, my dear man,' I exclaimed, 'don't you know — has the reputation of being the biggest liar in the profession?'"

"'Oh, yes,' he replied, 'but I always divide anything he says by 4 and then take the cube root.'"

"That was a good scheme and reminds me, by the way, that it is very difficult for any manager to tell the exact bald truth about the receipts of an engagement. He feels it his duty to put on a few embellishments, as they do when they send in reports of Filipino mortality on the firing line."

"A friend of mine who has a theater in Minnesota and who is a very truthful man in private life was in New York lately and before leaving home told a new treasurer he had just employed to wire him a daily report of business and be sure to raise the receipts \$300 each time, so he could show the messages to his friends."

"The day of his arrival he dropped into Klaw & Erlanger's office to have a chat."

"'Well, Billy,' said Mr. Erlanger, 'what kind of business are you doing out at your place?'"

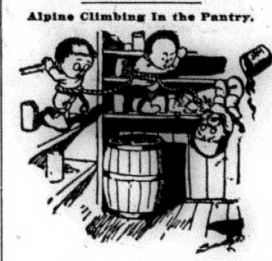
"Just then the telegraph boy came in with a message for the visitor, and he saw a chance to make a bit."

"'This must be my report,' said he, handing over the envelope. 'Open it and see for yourself.'"

"'Erlanger tore it open and read this: 'William Smith, New York: Receipts last night, \$401. Raised it \$300 as per your request. PETER JONES, Treasurer.'"

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

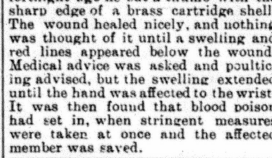
Alpine Climbing in the Pantry.



In view of the faulty registration of births, marriages and deaths in Ontario it is stated that the Ontario Government will be asked at the coming session to introduce a bill for the appointment in large centres of registrars of vital statistics who will give their whole time to the duties of the office and prosecute parties neglecting to register.

An unpleasant experience was that of Mr. Robt. Lever, son of Mr. Peter Lever, during the past week or so. A fortnight ago he cut a thumb with the sharp edge of a brass cartridge shell. The wound healed nicely, and nothing was thought of it until a swelling extended until the hand was affected to the wrist. It was then found that blood poison had set in, when stringent measures were taken at once and the affected member was saved.

Lance Tooth Cross-cut Saws.



Save labor. Save time. Save gumming. Save files. It stands without a rival, and is the Fastest Cutting Saw in the world. It has beaten the best Canadian and American-made Saws 33 1/3 per cent. in every contest. Its superiority consists in its excellent temper. It is tempered under the Secret Chemical Process, which toughens and refines the steel. It gives a finer and keener cutting edge and will hold it twice as long as by any other process.

M. W. CONNOR & SON, 105 Dufferin St., Toronto.

"Come Haste to the Hanging."

ARIZONIANS THOUGHT THE SHERIFF'S INVITATIONS TOO CHEERFUL, SO HE CHANGED THEM.

There is a right way and a wrong way of doing everything—even of hanging a man in Arizona; and the Sheriff of Navajo county has learned what out there is believed to be the right way, after having gone about the business wrong.

Early in December he sent out this invitation on black-edged paper:

HOLBROOK, ARIZONA, December 1, 1899.

MR. — You are hereby cordially invited to attend the hanging of one

GEORGE SMILEY, MURDERER.

His soul will be swung into eternity on December 8, 1899, at 2 o'clock p. m. sharp.

Latest improved methods in the art of scientific strangulation will be employed, and everything possible will be done to make the proceedings cheerful and the execution a success.

F. J. WATSON, Sheriff of Navajo County.

In spite of the black-edged paper, social critics of Navajo county, Arizona, commented on the tone of the invitation as being too cheerful. The Sheriff harkened to his mentors, postponed the execution, and sent out this invitation, also on black-edged paper:

HOLBROOK, ARIZONA, January 1, 1900.

MR. — With feelings of profound sorrow and regret, I hereby invite you to attend and witness the private, decent and humane execution of a human being; name, George Smiley; crime, murder.

The said George Smiley will be executed on January 8, 1900, at 2 o'clock p. m. You are expected to deport yourself in a respectful manner, and any "disruptive" or "unseemly" language on your part will not be allowed. Conduct on any one's part bordering on ribaldry, and tending to mar the solemnity of the occasion, will not be tolerated.

F. J. WATSON, Sheriff of Navajo County.

The trouble is due to the fact that the Penal Code of Arizona requires the Sheriff to issue invitations to an execution, but does not prescribe the form of those invitations, and that the social code of the State is not explicit on the point. It has been suggested that the Legislature fix the form of the only invitation prescribed officially by the State, and so obviate any further controversy such as that of the Sheriff of Navajo.

Five engines wrecked in the Belleville-York division of the G.T.E. within the past month, passed through Brockville on Saturday en route for Montreal. All are badly damaged and resembled huge piles of scrap iron.

J. C. DALE & Co., Bankers,

DALE'S BLOCK, MADOC, ONT.

A General Banking Business Transacted. Drafts on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received, and interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Interest added to principal half-yearly, on the 11th of May and the 11th of Nov. of each year.

J. C. DALE, Manager.

REFERENCE:—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

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BARBER SHOPS. F. Vandervoort, W. A. Carson.

RESTAURANTS. John Caverly.

HOTELS. St. Lawrence Hall, J. L. McGuire, Prop.

INSURANCE. J. C. Dale, J. S. Davis.

LIVERY. Kerr's Livery.

E. D. O'Flynn & Sons

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Established 1877.

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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. Interest on deposits at 4 per cent per annum compounded half yearly

E. D. O'FLYNN H. O'FLYNN, F. W. O'FLYNN

A large amount of money to loan at the most favorable rates.

F. W. O'FLYNN.

Business - - - Directory.

A Handy Reference List of Leading Business Places in Madoc.

DRY GOODS & MILLINERY. Alex. Milne, Benson O'Hara.

GENERAL DRY GOODS. W. A. McMaster.

GROCERIES. D. W. Rollins, Geo. Wright, R. T. Gray.

HARDWARE & TINWARE. M. W. Connor & Son, G. A. Rollins.

DRUGS & BOOKS. W. S. Harper, M. D. C. G. Willson.

WATCHES & JEWELLERY. Geo. F. Maybee.

BOOTS & SHOES. John Mouncey, Morrice & Son.

BANKS. J. C. Dale & Co. E. D. O'Flynn & Sons.

FURNITURE & UNDERTAKING. Marshall Maybee, D. A. Caldwell.

TAILORING. Alex. Belair, J. B. Lewis.

MANUFACTURERS. White's Agricultural Works, J. R. Brown.

BAKERS. W. N. Sager & Son.

PUMP MANUFACTURERS. Hart Bros.

PIANOS, ORGANS & SEWING MACHINES. The Conley Church Organ & Piano Co.

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INSURANCE. J. C. Dale, J. S. Davis.

LIVERY. Kerr's Livery.

CASUALTIES AT SPION KOP.

Upwards of 1000 Men Killed in the Engagement--Many Officers Slain--British Troops Retired in Order--Buller's Sanguine Talk--Canadians Again in Action--News From Ladysmith--145,700 to the Front--Boers' Supplies Short.

A despatch from London says:--A special from Frere camp, says:--"I have just ridden in here, having left Gen. Buller's forces in the new positions south of the Tugela to which they retired in consequence of the reverse at Spion kop."

The fighting both before and after the occupation of the mountain was of a desperate character. Spion kop is a precipitous mountain, overlooking the whole line of kopjes along the Upper Tugela. On the eastern side the mountain faces Mount Alice, and Fortieter's drift, standing at right angles to the Boer central position and Lyttelton's advanced position. The southern point descends in abrupt steps to the lower line of kopjes on the western side, opposite the right outposts of Warren's force. It is inaccessible steep until the point where the nek joins the point to the main range. Then there is a gentle slope, which allows easy access to the summit.

The nek was strongly held by the Boers, who also occupied a heavy spur parallel with the kop, where the enemy was concealed in no fewer than 85 rifle-pits, and was thus enabled to bring to bear upon our men a damaging cross-fire, the only possible point for a British attack being the south side, with virtually sheer precipices on the left and right.

A narrow foot path admitting men in single file only to the summit opens into a perfectly flat table land, probably of 80 square yards area, upon which the Boers had hastily commenced to make a transverse trench. Our men were able to occupy the further end of the table land, where the ridge descends to another flat, which was again succeeded by a round stony eminence held by the Boers in great strength.

The ridge held by our men was faced by a number of strong little kopjes at all angles, whence the Boers sent a concentrated fire from their rifles, supported by a Maxim-Nordenfledt, and a big long-range gun. What with the rifles and the machine guns, the summit was converted into a perfect hell. The shells exploded continually in our ranks, and the rifle fire, from an absolutely unseen enemy, was perfectly appalling.

Reinforcements were hurried up by Gen. Warren, but they had to cross a stretch of flat ground, which was literally torn up by the fire of the Boers. The unfinished trench on the summit gave very questionable shelter, as the enemy's machine guns were so accurately ranged upon the place that often 10 shells fell in the trench in a single minute. The Boers held it tenaciously for twenty hours, and then, taking advantage of darkness, abandoned it to the enemy. TWENTY-TWO OFFICERS KILLED.

A despatch from London says:--The War Office has posted a list of casualties among the officers of the fifth division and mounted brigade at Spion kop on January 24, totalling--Killed, 22; wounded, 19; missing, 4. They are as follows:--

KILLED.
Staff Captain M. H. Virtue.
Captain S. M. Stewart, Lieuts. F. R. Mallock and E. Fraser, Second Lancashire Fusiliers.
Capt. C. Muriel, Lieuts. W. Lawley and H. A. Wilson, Second Middlesex.
Major A. J. Rose, Capt. M. W. Kirk, and Lieuts. A. H. Wade, Second Lancashire Regiment.
Lieut. Piper Wollerstan, Second King's Scottish Borderers.
Capt. C. G. Birch and Lieut. F. M. Rachael, First South Lancashire.
Lieut. H. W. Garvey, First Borderers.
Captains the Hon. W. H. Petre and C. S. N. Knox-Gore and Lieuts. C. G. Greenfell, P. F. Seville, R. DeH. Barton, G. W. Bentley, Second Middlesex.
Capt. W. Sanbach and Lieuts. A. Dykes, J. A. Nixon, and G. R. Stephens, Second Lancashire.
General Woodgate, dangerously.

WOUNDED.
Colonel Blomfield (taken prisoner), Major W. F. Waller, and Lieuts. R. S. Wilson and L. E. Chaston, Second Lancashire Fusiliers.
Major E. W. Scott-Moncrieff and Captains G. W. Seville, R. DeH. Barton, G. W. Bentley, Second Middlesex.
Capt. W. Sanbach and Lieuts. A. Dykes, J. A. Nixon, and G. R. Stephens, Second Lancashire.
General Woodgate, dangerously.

MISSING.
Capt. F. M. Carlton and Lieuts. A. W. Forster and J. W. Baldwin, of the staff.
Capt. R. A. Hetherington and Lieut. Howard, of Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry.
Capt. Coleman, Imperial Light Infantry.

DEATHS.
Captains W. F. Elmistie, Hicks, and G. B. French, Second Lancashire Fusiliers.
Major G. A. Carlton, Second Royal Lancashire.

The announcement of General Woodgate's death in the press despatches was apparently erroneous.

BULLER'S SANGUINE TALK.
A despatch from London says:--Gen. Buller read the following from the Queen to Gen. Warren's force:--"I must express my admiration of your troops during the past trying week, especially the regiments you specify, and the accomplishment of your arduous march."

Gen. Buller addressed the men, saying they ought not to think because they had retired that all their work was of no avail.

They, in his opinion, had gained

would not parley. Both retired, and the Boers fired a volley; the colonel only escaping in consequence of their bad shooting.

WILL TRY TO FLOOD LADYSMITH.
A despatch from London says:--Information has been received from the Transvaal that the Boers are convinced of the uselessness of again attempting to storm Ladysmith, and of continuing their ineffective bombardment. They have resolved to dam the Klip river some miles below the town, hoping to flood the place, and drive the soldiers and inhabitants out of the bomb-proof caves, so as to expose them to the shell fire. Hand-reds of Kafirs and large quantities of timber and sand-bags have been sent to Johannesburg and Pretoria to perform the work.

BADEN-POWELL AT WORK.
A despatch from Mafeking says:--"All well during the past fortnight. Have been pushing out the trenches toward the enemy's big guns, and on January 16 their 84-mm. gun and high velocity Krupp evacuated their position and retired eastwards of the town, whence they are capable of little damage."

"Have thus pushed the enemy on the sides well out of rifle shot. The Boers opened a new grazing ground for cattle."

"The enemy still have two strong positions on the east side, which we hope to shift with dynamite."

REFUGES IN METHUEN'S CAMP.
A despatch from Modder River says:--Two refugees, Messrs. Norton and Coulter, with their families, entered the camp here. The party had fourteen horses and twenty mules, all in good condition.

Messrs. Norton and Coulter described the conditions in the Transvaal and Free State.

They said that the Republican forces had put their last ounce of strength in the field.

The party was not stopped by the Boers. Though they had a pass from Barkly West, which permitted them to go to Kopjes dam, which is the Magersfontein head laager, they did not report there, because it was certain that, on account of their good condition, the horses and mules would be seized.

Norton and Coulter state positively that every available man on the western frontiers of the two Republics, and in Bechuanaland and Griqualand has been commandeered and sent to the Boer positions between here and Kimberley.

145,700 MEN AT THE FRONT.
A despatch from London says:--The first authentic statement of the total British troops and guns now in or on the way to South Africa was given in the House of Commons by Mr. George Wyndham, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, in the debate on the address. Mr. Wyndham read the following list, mentioning that it was exclusive of the 8th division, now being mobilized, and the fourth cavalry brigade, under Lord Roberts, now at the front:--

Foot and artillery	142,000
Cavalry	3,700
Total troops	145,700
Siege guns	36
Naval guns	38
Howitzers	35
Horse artillery	51
Field guns	231
Total guns	391

Mr. Wyndham added that in 1898 the combined forces of the two Republics were estimated at 59,000 men.

SHORT OF SUPPLIES.
A despatch from Sterksburg, Cape Colony, says:--A runner who has arrived here brought a letter from Aliwal North, in which it is announced that the Boers have reopened the line to Burgersdorp, as their supplies were short.

The plains being bare, the camp of the burghers, it is added, has been moved back of Stormberg heights, which are still held.

MRS. JOUBERT AT THE FRONT.
A despatch from London says:--General Joubert's wife accompanied him to the front, and is personally providing for his needs.

BOMBARDS BOER POSITION.
A despatch from Gaborone, says:--A Boer scout was captured by Col. Plumer's force around the Boer laager southward, says the Rhodesia, and drove out the Boer outpost before returning to Gaborone.

Col. Plumer used his 12 1/2-pounder on the Boer position for the first time to-day. The Boers replied speedily and accurately, but did no damage.

The Rhodesia river is flooding, and the Rhodesia drift is probably unfordable, and will remain so until March. It is presumed therefore that the Boers will not return to that point.

FIRE UPON MILITARY TRAIN.
London, Saturday, Feb. 3.--A despatch to the Times from Cape Town, dated yesterday, says:--"An unknown individual fired a shotgun at a military train that was passing through the Hex river pass to-day, killing a soldier."

"It can be seen from this incident that the anti-British movement in the southwestern part of the colony is serious enough to induce Gen. Roberts to distribute troops in the rural districts. Hex river is only about 100 miles north of Cape Town. The railway thither is not part of any line by which the seat of war can be reached."

The correspondent advises the authorities to reconsider their decision not to use force martial law throughout the colony.

CANADIAN DANGEROUSLY ILL.
A despatch from Ottawa says:--Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony, called the Governor-General to-day, that Sergt. Joseph Russell, of Prince Edward Island, is lying dangerously ill at Orange river. He is not expected to recover.

Sergt. Russell is a member of "G" Company, of the Canadian contingent. He was formerly attached to the Royal Canadian Artillery.

BULLER IS AGAIN FIGHTING.

Has Re-crossed the Tugela River and Ladysmith Reports Having Heard His Big Guns--Boer Blunders at Ladysmith--Buller's Flying Column Active--Are Prisoners Only.

AGAIN CROSSED THE TUGELA.
A despatch from London says:--General Buller has re-crossed the Tugela river, and is marching on Ladysmith. Exactly where he crossed is not known, but it is known that on Friday night he considered the probability of crossing at a spot above Trichard's drift, and then going to Acton Holmes, from which place Ladysmith lies almost due east. The country between is fairly open.

It is learned that Mr. Walton, owner of the Spion kop farm, who has been stopping in Durban, was summoned a few days ago to Spearman's camp.

He informed General Buller that there were two drifts or fords which had long been unused, further up the river. It is probable that General Buller used one of these.

BOERS ADMIT A BLUNDER.
A despatch from London says:--General Buller has undoubtedly secured the road to Ladysmith, and should reach his objective this week.

It is believed that the object of the Boers in occupying Ngutu, Zululand, is to secure the road from Dundee to Vryheid in case of retreat.

I learn from a reliable source that General Buller was seriously injured by a shell in the fight at Willow Creek, and that he will never be able to command again on horseback. My informant says that he has in fact retired from the field.

The Boers admit that the attack on Ladysmith was a serious blunder, and that they have not recovered it. Gen. Buller has not recovered it. Gen. Buller has not recovered it.

It is believed that the object of the Boers in occupying Ngutu, Zululand, is to secure the road from Dundee to Vryheid in case of retreat.

MARTYR TO PATRIOTISM.
A despatch from London, says:--The

to promote immigration, and I have no doubt that the greatly-increased production of the West will, henceforth, add materially to the growth of the trade of the whole Dominion.

While the efforts made to secure increased production for the West have been successful, much attention has also been devoted to the repatriation of Canadian who, in less prosperous times, have left Canada. We will be pleased to learn that this work has been attended with satisfactory results.

A RAILWAY COMMISSION.
My Government, during the recess, has been giving its attention to the subject of a railway commission. Valuable information has been, and is still being, collected, which, when completed, will be submitted to you, and will no doubt, receive at your hands the benefit of your experience and the importance of the subject requires.

I am pleased to say that our canal system connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic seaboard has been completed, so as to allow vessels having a draught of fourteen feet to pass from the head of Lake Superior to the sea. The vigorous and successful prosecution of these works by my government, has already attracted the attention of those interested in western transportation, and there are good grounds for the hope that when the necessary facilities for the quick and inexpensive handling of ocean traffic are provided, and which are now in progress, Canadian ports will control a much larger share of the traffic of the west.

OTHER GOVERNMENT MEASURES.
Measures will be introduced to renew and amend the existing banking laws, to regulate the rate of interest payable upon judgments recovered in courts of law, to provide for the taking of the next decennial census, for the better arrangement of the electoral districts, to amend the criminal code, and the laws relating to other important subjects.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The public accounts will be laid before you, and the estimates for the coming year, which have been prepared with due regard to economy and the rapid growth of the Dominion.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I commend to your consideration the subjects I have mentioned, confiding in your patriotism and judgment.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.
Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c. in the Leading Markets.

Toronto February 6--Wheat--Prices of wheat in the West improved to-day, and closed firm. Local prices were quite firm. Ontario red and white, 61 to 66c, according to nearness to the mill; goose wheat 69c, middle freights; 63c north and west; and spring, east, 61 to 62c; Manitoba No. 1 hard, sold at 78c, and at 78 1/2c, North Bay. This afternoon one holder was still asking 78 1/2c, but others were strong at 78c. Spring and goose wheat were firm on export enquiry.

Flour--Export demand fair. Outside millers offer straight roller, in buyers bags, middle freights, at \$2.65 per bbl., and export agents bid \$2.55. Special

Standard, among its death notices prints the following:--
M. LAUCHLIN--On Christmas day, shot in market square, Harrismith, Orange Free State, South Africa, for refusing to fight against his own countrymen. John McLaughlin, Jr., aged 20, eldest son of John McLaughlin, of Wandsworth, and grandson of the late John McLaughlin, of Jambeth.

If the statement contained in the notice is true, the whole English-speaking world should regard with denunciations of a crime so despicable. Especially should Americans speak out on such a matter, for they showed the true way in their treatment of technical rebels, and set an example to mankind.

LADYSMITH HEARS BULLER'S GUNS.
A despatch from Ladysmith, says:--Gen. Buller's guns have been heard again. Otherwise it is very quiet. We are awaiting further news of his progress.



Hosiery.

Here is a chance to buy a good, all-wool, heavy, black hose for 25c.

A splendid line of men's black cashmere Sox, sizes 10, 10½ and 11, only 25c.

Men's Pants.

You will be surprised to see the values we are offering in men's extra special, good wearing, Tweed Pants, nice new patterns, only \$1.00.

Ladies' Vests.

Here is one of the many bargains we are offering. Ladies' good, heavy Vests, long sleeves, nicely trimmed, only 25c.

Men's Colored Shirts.

This is a Shirt chance—selling regular 75c goods, with two collars and cuffs attached, price to clear only 50c.

W. A. McMASTER.

Lands for Sale.

About thirty fairly well timbered lots for sale in the township of Tudor. A list of same, and terms can be had by applying to
A. JENNER, Reeve,
Millbridge, P. O.

Tenders Wanted.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to February 15th, 1900, for the re-building of the bridge across the Scot river in the township of Elzevir, known as the Storing's Bridge. Plans and specifications can be seen at my office. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. By order of the council.
R. W. MILLER,
T'p Clerk.

Actinolite, Jan. 18th, 1900.

For a Clean Shave

Stylish HAIR-CUT

—CALL ON—

F. VANDERVOORT.

The Up-to-date Barber Shop. First-class Bath Room in connection. Also Agent for Quinte Steam Laundry.
WILSON BLOCK, MADOC.

Attention!

The following are some of the bargains to be found at Henley's.

7 dozen Clothes Pins, 10c.
Whisks, Scrub Brushes, 5c.
Horse Brushes, 10c.
12 Boot Laces, 5c.
Men's Wool Sox, 10c. & 15c.
Men's Undershirts, 25c.
Men's Braces, 10c.
Teaspoons, per dozen, 10c.
Needles and Pins, 1c.
12 Bars Electric Soap, 25c.
3 Cakes Castile Soap, 10c.
Also rock bottom prices in Glass, Granite and Small Wares, Dry Goods, etc.

CHAS. HENLEY,

4 doors South of Moon's Hotel.

North Hastings Review.

MADOC, FEBRUARY 8, 1900.

HOME NEWS

—It is sometimes easier to borrow money than it is to pay it back.

Great bargains in Silk Velvets at Milne's this week.

The Methodist Century Fund is reported by Dr. Potts to have reached the total of \$498,663.

The man who can tell anything about the weather these days is a prophet of about 20,000 horse-power.

Our subscription list show a large number who have not yet paid their year's subscription. Will they call and settle? We need and must have the money.

Call at Morrice's old stand to inspect a fine line of Cutters, etc., etc. Prices right. J. R. BROWN.
Two young Horses for sale, cheap.

The Ontario Government has furnished the issuers of marriage licences with envelopes in which to place the notices which are sent to the Municipal clerk for registration. Previously the postal cards on which the notices were sent could be read by any of the mail clerks.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In the Village of Madoc, Lot 16, north side of Elgin street. Terms reasonable. Apply to Mrs. R. F. BROADWORTH.

Baneroft Times:—There was a wild rumor flying around here last Thursday afternoon that the Boers had captured Ormsby and carried off John McKenzie, but when the stage arrived about four hours behind schedule time it brought the glad news that the town was still in the possession of General Stanlick.

Don't miss the sale of Silk Velvets at Milne's this week.

Here is some advice to parents from an unknown writer: Before you listen to the complaints of your children about the friendliness of the teachers, and get all worked up and excited over it, it is better to reflect a little. Remember your own and a half dozen cherubs drive you crazy about half the time, and bear with the teacher who is making for you intelligent men and women of an unpromising material as you were twenty and thirty years ago. Remember that besides your own boy, who of course, everybody knows is an angel, she has to contend with that awful boy of your neighbor's, and you know well what a terror he is.

Hockey.

Marmora and Madoc clubs played Hockey on the Madoc rink on Monday evening, resulting in favor of the visitors by a score of 5 to 2. Next!

Surrogate Court.

Letters of administration of the late William Tummon, of Huntingdon, have been granted to Hannah Tummon. Estate \$1,080. D.E.K. Stewart, solicitor.

St. John's Church.

Special patriotic services will be held in St. John's Church, Sunday next, both morning and evening. Kipling's hymns will be sung on these occasions. Collections will be devoted to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Pastor Invited.

The Quarterly Board has invited the Rev. Leonard Phelps, now of Oakwood, to the pastorate of the Methodist church, here, for the next term, as successor to the Rev. S.T. Bartlett who has accepted a call to Napanee.

Reform Convention.

A meeting of the Liberals of Polling Division No. 1 and 2, village of Madoc, will be held at the law office of Wm. Cross on Thursday evening, February 8th, at 8 o'clock p. m., to appoint delegates to attend the convention on Friday, February 9th, at 2.30 p. m.

Successful Assembly.

The Firemen's assembly in the Masonic Hall last Wednesday evening was a highly creditable and successful affair in every way. The attendance was large and a most enjoyable evening was the result. The Hall was very handsomely decorated—the finest ever seen in this place.

Doctoring Under Difficulties.

Baneroft Times:—The case against Dr. Yones of Fort Stewart was disposed of on Tuesday. Inspector Rose was on hand to look after the interests of the Medical Council, and Mr. Anderson appeared for the defendant. Two charges had been laid—one for practising medicine without being registered, and a second for assuming the title of "doctor." Fines were inflicted in both cases, and the doctor was given 30 days in which to square up.

Queensboro Public School.

The following is the honor roll of Queensboro Public School for January: V CLASS.—Basil Shaw.
Jr. IV.—Harry Shaw, Annie Delyea.
Jr. IV.—Kate Campbell, Lydia McCaw.

Class III.—Willie Diamond, Walter Diamond.

Class III.—Chas. Wilson, Nellie Howe.

Class II.—Fanny Shaw, Mabel Thompson.

Class II.—Annie Gray, Elsie Holmes.

Class II.—Johnny Diamond, Lois Shaw.

Class II.—Alfred Wilson, Pearl Johnson.

I. M. BREAKELL.

For Queen and Country!

A Grand Concert in Aid of the National Patriotic Fund.

National Songs, Recitations, Speeches, etc. Rendered by the Best Available Talent.

For some time past there has been a feeling in Madoc and surrounding country that something should be done by this community to show its interest in the South African war, its appreciation of the gallant fellows who are doing our fighting there and its enthusiastic loyalty to the Empire.

THE FEELING NOW TAKES PRACTICAL FORM.

Much interest and enthusiasm has heretofore been shown by all classes, but as yet it has been exhibited only in the shape of talk—a good thing, no doubt, but of very little service to the boys who are bearing our burdens at the front. The time is past, however, for mere lip-loyalty, and every citizen has now the opportunity to do some practical service for the righteous cause.

CITIZENS VIE WITH EACH OTHER IN THEIR EFFORTS TO MAKE THE CONCERT A SUCCESS.

The movement was initiated by the A. O. U. W. of this village at its meeting on Friday night last when the question of such entertainment as this was discussed, and a strong committee was appointed to organize and engineer it. The committee has gone among the citizens and the result has been electric. The entire community, the societies, the churches, the villagers and the farmers have seized the opportunity to show that their hearts are with our country in this war.

SUCCESS IS ASSURED.

The list of performers is a sufficient guarantee of a concert of high quality. It includes Mr. Wright, of Deloro, probably the finest amateur violinist in Canada, and the talented vocalists Miss Hayek, of Tweed, and Miss Maybee, of Madoc. Revs. Messrs. Mackay and Bartlett and Mr. W. J. Moore will sing patriotic songs; also quartettes under the leadership of Messrs. Maybee and Hoover; and a class of children from the Model School under Miss McCarthy will give a flag drill. Mr. A. H. Watson will recite "The Absent-minded Beggar." Musical solos will be given by Messrs. C. Maybee, W. Scrutton and C. Wellington. Excellent orchestral music will be discoursed by Robinson's Orchestra. Mr. J. C. Dale, Reeve, will be chairman, and short addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Burton and Rev. Father O'Brien. Such an entertainment as this has seldom been on the boards before in this village.

The entire proceeds will be taken charge of by Mr. R. T. Gray, Treasurer of the Fund, and will be by him forwarded as Madoc's contribution to the National Patriotic Fund.

WHAT IS OUR DUTY.

It is undeniable that we all have a duty to perform at this time. This war is being waged to assert the fact that the rights of British subjects, wherever they are, must be respected. It is being waged against a people who are the avowed enemies of civil and religious liberty. If then we are not prepared to shoulder our guns and go to the front we should do a little to lighten the burdens of those who have gone to fight for us. Surely this will be more in keeping than for us to toast our shins by our firesides and indulge in fine phrases gushing with loyalty. The attendance at this concert will be a test as to who are and who are not sincere. Almost every town in this country has done or is about to do something for the cause. Scores of towns throughout the United States have forwarded hundreds of dollars to the fund. Shall our citizens in Madoc lag behind?

MADOC TO THE FRONT.

We have now six young men from this vicinity at or on their way to the seat of war, and as yet we have done nothing to show them that they are not forgotten.

The price of tickets is, as usual, 25 and 50 cents. Plan of Hall for reserved seats is now open at Wilson's Drug Store, and we would advise all to call at once as the rush will be great.

It is rumored that so far from taking off the fast train, the Grand Trunk intends to shortly make another reduction in the time limited between Montreal and Toronto.

Winter traffic over the Grand Junction seems to be the largest since the road was built. Night trains have been running continuously for the past six months or more.

A Shining Star.

The strides which The Toronto Daily Star is making are the feature of newspaperdom in Canada. Within a few weeks it has been put in the front rank of city dailies. It has cut away from the Toronto tradition about afternoon papers, and has entered the camp of the morning news so that it is now on an even keel with its morning contemporaries.

Its splendidly equipped service is a costly feature of the paper's improvement. In London, New York, Chicago, Boston, and Washington its own resident correspondents, as well as in the chief cities of the Dominion.

In war news The Star has forestalled its competitors on many important occasions. Its correspondence from the Canadian contingent in South Africa includes some of the most interesting letters that come to tell the people of this Dominion of the trials and the glories of our men.

Seeing that the markets and exchanges in the world's great trading centres are all closed before the afternoon papers are printed, it has been one of the unaccountable things that the morning papers should ever have been looked for for want of news for their commercial and financial pages. The Toronto Star takes full advantage of the time of its publication at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to present full and reliable reports from all the trading centres, as well as the local exchanges. These reports are published fifteen hours ahead of the morning papers.

It has lately engaged one of the best drawing talents in the newspaper business in the person of Sam Hunter, the cartoonist. Another addition to The Star's staff of men of letters and interest was the engagement of Mr. Joe Clark, Mack of Saturday Night. The Star's management are going the way to make the paper the most readable in Canada.

Patriotic Orangemen.

A Handsome Grant Made by the Central Hastings County Orange Lodge to the Patriotic Fund.

The County Orange Lodge of Central Hastings held its annual meeting in Madoc on Tuesday. The meeting was one of the best attended and most enthusiastic of the many similar gatherings held in years past. Nearly every Lodge was represented, and the District reports were most encouraging. Bro. T. C. McConnell, of Springbrook, was in the chair, and the other County officers were all present. Among other interesting matters the County Master's report referred to the visit last summer of himself and other County Officers to the Lodges of No. 4 District, which had roused increased enthusiasm in the Coe Hill district. The presence of J. R. Tye, Grand Organizer for Ontario East, who delivered a practical address on matters pertaining to his work, and the success that was rewarding his labors, was also most encouraging to the Order.

The question of aiding "our boys," who were fighting the battles of our Queen and Empire in South Africa, was introduced by Majors Orr and Halliwell, and supported by other speakers. A grant of \$25 to the National Patriotic Fund, Canadian Contingent, and especially North Hastings boys at the front, was enthusiastically and unanimously carried by a standing vote of the Lodge.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—
County Master—Hugh M. Blair.
Dep. C. M.—Thos. H. McKee.
Chaplain—T. P. Bennett.
Secretary—J. Earl Halliwell.
Fin. Sec.—J. A. Caskey.
Treasurer—W. S. Martin.
D. of C.—H. Wallace.
Lecturer—W. Adams.
Dep. Lecturers—Geo. A. Kingston and T. B. Reynolds.

GRAND ORGANIZER'S VISITS.

The Grand Organizer, Mr. J. R. Tye, will visit the following Lodges on the dates named:—

No. 160, Madoc, Wednesday and Thursday, February 7th and 8th.
435, Beulah, Saturday, 10th.
300, West Huntingdon, Monday, 12th.
110, Stirling, Tuesday, 13th.
1091, Coe Hill, (Scarlet), Wed., 14th.
251, Halloway, Thursday, 15th.
172, Wellman's Corners, Friday and Saturday, 16th and 17th.
509, Harold, Monday, 19th.
442, Springbrook, Tuesday and Thursday, 20th and 22nd.
425, White Lake, Wednesday, 21st.
319, Marmora, Friday, Saturday and Monday, 23rd, 24th and 25th.
1070, Millbridge, Tuesday and Wednesday, 27th and 28th.
517, Eldorado, Thursday, March 1st.
285, Nichol Lodge, Friday, 2nd.
1193, Hazard's Corners, Saturday, 3rd.
238, Rimbinton, Monday, 5th.
487, Queensboro, Tuesday, 6th.

Madoc Model School.

Honor Roll and Attendance for the Month of January.

DIVISION I.

Number enrolled, 44. Average attendance, 38.
M. MCCARTHY.

DIVISION II.

CLASS I.—Marguerite McGuire, Hedley Wright, Hattie Ward, Olive O'Riordan, Reginald Johnson, Estella Goaty.

CLASS II.—Rose Blount, Bertha Thompson, Harry Barnum.

CLASS III.—Myrtle Blount, Agnes Mackintosh, Helen Bristol, Vincent Cox, Kathleen McCoy, Randall Brown.

CLASS IV.—Iona Gardiner, Mary Dafee, Ethel Elliott.

Number enrolled, 52. Average attendance, 45.
M. VANKLEEK.

DIVISION III.

Number enrolled, 50. Average attendance, 44.
SENIORS.—Lynn Rollins, Stella Hawley, Tillie White, Lottie Harris, Norman O'Flynn, Fred McMullen.

JUNIOR LIST.—Ida Weir, Amanda Hawley, Foster Chambers, Edith Elliot, James White, Willie Caverly.

S. F. TULLER.

DIVISION IV.

Number enrolled, 53. Average attendance, 46.
JUNIOR III.—Lena Richmond, Eva Smith, Elmer Pine, Annie Davidson, Blanche Wessels, Arthur West.

SENIOR II.—Eva Crawford, Wesley Wellington, Maggie Mackintosh, L. Reeves, Lillie Smith, Cecil Caldwell.

M. HAMILTON.

DIVISION V.

Number enrolled, 39. Average attendance, 35.
Sr. III.—Annie Sagar, Lela Weir, Kenneth Wright, Clara Bristol, Tillie Blount, Mabel Reid.

IST. III.—Ethel Bartlett, Teresa McNamara, Bertha Giffin, Bessie Farrell, Beatrice O'Riordan, Herbert Elliott.

A. M. STEELE.

DIVISION VI.

Number enrolled, 51. Average attendance, 48.
SENIORS.—Aurelia Francis, Alex. McBain, Percy Chambers, Hattie Bartlett, Lola Coe, Chas. Wright.

JUNIOR.—Helen Dafee, Maggie Rollins, Florence Connor, Louisa Remion, Lois Dafee, Maggie Wellington.

T. C. TICE.

Don't Die

before your time with rheumatism or neuralgia when there is a remedy at hand. Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure will cure the most obstinate case. It is an internal preparation. Mr. W. A. Butler, porter for Canadian Express Co., Kingston, Ont., suffered with Muscular Rheumatism for three years. Three bottles of Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure cured him completely, so cents a bottle, containing ten days' treatment. For sale at all drug stores.

MOVEMENTS OF PEOPLE

[Note.—Friends of THE REVIEW will oblige us and help to make the paper more interesting by sending to its office particulars of items of personal or local interest. We cannot get all the news unless assisted by our readers.]

Miss Jessie Volume, of Kingston, is visiting friends in town.

Mr. Hitchcock, representing Hamilton Iron works is in Madoc this week.

Mr. M. Donohue, of Perth, is visiting his young friends in Madoc this week.

Rev. S. T. Bartlett is likely to accept the call to Napanee Methodist church, extended to him lately.

Mr. P. W. O'Flynn, of Madoc, has lately passed his third year examination in-law at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

Mr. Frank Reid, an old Madoc boy, now in the C. P. R. service, gave his friends in this village a short visit this week.

Mr. Thos. Culbertson, of Ormsby, Councillor of Wollaston township, was in Madoc this week and gave THE REVIEW a call.

E. D. O'Flynn, Esq., spent Sunday last in a town west of Peterboro, hearing the probable future minister on the Madoc circuit.

Mr. Fraser Aylsworth has lately had the good fortune to be appointed to the permanent staff of surveyors by the Dominion Government. He will leave for the North West again in a week or two.

Mr. Andrew Caskey, a young newspaper man, of Almonte, Ont., was in Madoc last week and gave THE REVIEW a call. He was struck with the evidences of progress and enterprise in this village.

H. J. Blackman, President of the Municipal Pulp Works, New York, and Mr. R. Norris, secretary, were in Madoc this week looking after certain kinds of minerals used in connection with their works. They were guests at St. Lawrence Hall.

Mr. J. R. Tye, grand organizer of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ontario East, arrived in Madoc this week and gave THE REVIEW a call. He has been working in the Coe Hill district for the past week or so, and has received Orangemen in that part wonderfully. He is a young man of great enthusiasm and energy, and apparently well qualified for the work.

L. O. District Officers.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of Loyal Orange District Lodge, No. 1, Central Hastings, for the ensuing year:—

W. D. M.—J. A. Potts.
W. Dep. M.—Thos. Matthew.
Chaplain—W. Paget.
Rec. Sec.—J. Hurst.
Fin. Sec.—F. Jackman.
Treasurer—J. Stiles.
D. of C.—S. Mason.
Lecturer—M. Hople.
Stirling News Argus please copy.

Milk Business for Sale.

The undersigned has decided to sell his milk route in the village of Madoc, not having time to attend to it. This is a good paying business, and it will be sold reasonable.
THOS. JOHNSON.
Madoc, Jan. 22nd, 1900.

WATCHING TIME.

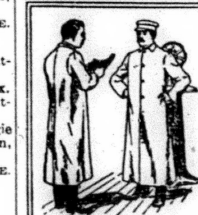


...SEE OUR \$5 WATCH...

The movement is American made, with Coin Silver Case. Watches to suit all purchasers. If you find your watch losing or stopping with cold have it cleaned and regulated.

GEO. F. MAYBEE.

All Watch and Clock repairs guaranteed.



Destiny Changed.

The "Slater Shoe" is closely watched during the process of manufacture. Every shoe undergoes a careful examination after leaving the hands of each operator.

The slightest flaw in the leather or workmanship—a stitch missed—a slip of the knife, only discernible to an expert condemns the shoe that started toward the "Slater" goal to the ordinary,

nameless, unwarranted army of footwear sold to whoever will buy them.

The "Slater Shoe" is made in twelve shapes, all leathers, colors, widths, sizes and styles. Every pair Goodyear Welted, name and price stamped on the soles.

\$3.50 and \$5.00.
JOHN MOUNCEY, Sole Local Agent.

At GEO. WRIGHT'S.

California Fruits, Apricots, Peaches, Pears and Prunes, Dried Fruits, Raspberries and Apples, Canned Fruits of every description, Sauce and Tomato Catsup, Mixed Pickles, White Onions and Walnuts.
Pinnas, Haddie, Herring, Canned Fish of all kinds, Vegetables, Canned and Evaporated, Macaroni and Tailor Mushroom, Sugar Cured and Canned Meats and Fowl, Fine Old Cheese, Farinosa, Buckwheat Flour, Fine Oatmeal and Rolled Oats, Pot Barley and Split Peas, Groceries in general, all fresh. Arrived this week, a new assortment of Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, China and Glassware.

—AT—

George Wright's.

One eye at a time



That's the way we test. Usually the eyes differ in sight. A glass which suits one injures the other, and ultimately both suffer. We use modern appliances, and the greatest care to avoid a misfit. A misfit would hurt your eyes and our reputation.

G. F. Maybee, GRADUATE OPTICIAN, MADOC.

The Medical Hall.

C. G. WILSON

—FOR—

Pure Drugs, Books

—AND—

Stationery.

DURHAM ST., MADOC.

New Waiter at Boathouse Inn

II.

Rumour had it that the latest addition to the staff of the Boathouse Inn owed an old score, and was working it off in the capacity of waiter; and the general opinion among the customers was that he was a bad bargain even at that price. He had a very long body and very short legs; this physical peculiarity being further much emphasized by a coat which had once been blue, the long tail reaching half-way down his podgy-looking calves. He wore a frowny mouse-coloured wig and a bleary owl-like expression of wisdom that evidently covered the most dense stupidity. He carried an ample supply of snuff in his capacious waistcoat pockets; and, extracting it sometimes from the right pocket, sometimes from the left, with his thumb and finger, snoringly through the portion and flung away the remainder with a contemptuous flick of his fingers that sent a tiny cloud floating over the pewters and glasses in a manner that was peculiarly distressful to poor tophus, who, with a gasp, and a look that invariably met the incoming coaches and post-chaises, holding forth to the travellers with a very strong Welsh accent upon the superior accommodation of the "Boathouse," and seldom left the stranger who had been invited to the table, without a verbal reply, after which he at once turned his attention to some one else. He was the constant butt of the company in the "Boathouse" taproom; but he appeared quite ignorant of the fact, notwithstanding the personal nature of the sallies levelled at him.

"Now then you old Welsh tup, ram, you, sharpen your stumps," quipped your pace, bawled a drover at the far end of the room, the speaker himself being so thoroughly Welsh that he could with difficulty make himself understood.

The solemnity with which the waiter received the remark caused much hilarity; and as he reached the door a little bandy-legged oster touched his shoulder, remarking in a serious undertone, but loud enough to be heard by the company, "Tell you what, could master, if I'd a pair of legs like your'n I'd out 'em off!"

A loud burst of laughter followed the waiter through the door, and ere it ended the French man and woman entered the room, the former smiling away like clockwork upon the company, many of whom were well known to him. They were closely followed by Whitehead, who, having been relieved at the watch-house, had come to thaw his inner man with a jorum of rum.

The Frenchman was greeted good-humouredly by several of the company, most of whom, however, exhibited some reserve owing to the presence of the lady. This vanished immediately, however, and a fisherman, far gone in ale, rose unsteadily to his feet, and in a jocular strain attempted the lines, "Shine on, Johnny!"

The foreigner, still smiling impudently, ordered a bowl of punch "for his good friends to drink the health of his only daughter," whom he had brought over to see the country, and who at the remark bestowed a languid smile upon the company.

The arrival of the foreign lady and gentleman had an effect upon the new waiter. For a moment his slyphed manner seemed to drop from him, and he received the guests in a more respectful manner. He took snuff from both pockets in quick succession, and gave a quick nod of acquiescence; but dropped almost at once into his customary listless manner, and shuffled from the room even more limply than before.

After placing the bowl on the table before the Frenchman, the waiter sat down on a vacant seat at the opposite side of the table; but the topmost fraternity of the "Boathouse" were not wont to stand upon etiquette and the action attracted no attention.

The glasses were filled, and an elderly pocketman rose to his feet and began to expatiate on the fact that, although he regarded the Frenchman as a good fellow that some of his ancestors must certainly have gone over from England; when he suddenly stopped, and a thrill ran through the room, for a strange and powerful man, with a voice, moreover, that thrilled with authority, was suddenly uplifted above the words of the toast.

Looking down, they saw that the new waiter, who had been seated at the table, and a pair of long-barrelled pistols were levelled from them directly at the heads of the foreigners. His face was completely transformed, as his keensight rested on the covering pair before him, and was so lighted up with animation that he was almost unrecognisable. His figure, too, seemed to dilate, as, without a trace of the Welsh accent, there rang out the words:

"I, William Stone, an officer of Bow Street, call upon all loyal subjects of King George here present to assist me to take into lawful custody the bodies of Jean Colat, who, it appears, is known here as Froggy, and his accomplice, Comte de Borne, who are wanted for high treason and for the cold-blooded murder of John Bradley, an officer of Bow Street, from whose custody they escaped two months ago."

dirty foreigner. I hope it will be the last!"

"You pigs of Englishmen!" Froggy broke out, as the darbies closed around him, with a snarl. "Napoleon will eat you up soon."

"Not him, indeed!" growled Whitehead. "You talk like a hapenny boy with no leaves in it. We've got a little one-armed man 'll warm his onions for him if he tries any pig-killing over here."

"As for your Nelson," said the Count in broken English and with withering contempt—"pooh! bah!" He spat out bitterly as he spoke.

"Now, gentlemen," said the waiter cheerfully, "there's no profit in holding arguments with dead men, and these are no better," with a slight gesture of his thumb across the table.

"I shall need three good stout Parkgate lads to help me with them to Chester, where I shall be granted a proper escort to London; but before I start you shall drink the King's health to me, and the health of our good host Johnson can brew." He threw a couple of guineas on the table.

One of the fishermen opened the lattice window, and, taking up his glass without, he swilled its contents to the beach.

The remainder followed suit; and the officer, picking up the bowl, stepped briskly across the room and flung the punch after the rest.

"Now, Mr. Johnson," he added briskly, the waiter and guests from the other apartments, thronged the entrance to the taproom, "wash this well out, and brew us a mixture that will not disagree with the King's health."

At this juncture there was a sudden commotion among the group and exclamations of horror, in the midst of which the gigantic figure of Uncle staggered into the room. His beard was matted with blood and sweat, and a dark blot surrounded a large slash in the breast of his blue shirt. His face was ghastly pale, and as he reeled into the room and rested heavily against a settle he gasped out, "A drink, mates, for the love of God, a drink! I'm dying!"

A glass of brandy was held to his lips, while a dozen voices asked who had been his assailants.

"Ask the terminator," he replied as the neat spirit darted new life through his veins. He pointed to the shrinking captives. "Boys," he continued, addressing the crowd, "there's a big French schooner loaded down with arms for the Irish put in under the King's Dale, and I suspect they were only waiting for this 'murderer' pair before they went on their dirty errand to Ireland again our lawful King."

"What's the matter?" he asked, looking at the Irish pair, who were now waiting for their turn to be executed. "Three flashes and a flash, it was, enough, Billy Whitehead, he concluded, turning to that individual.

"Three flashes and a flash were the last words of poor Jack Bradley, ejaculated Stone. "That the words meant mischief of some kind we knew, but what mischief it was we could not make out."

"Gentlemen," said Whitehead, rising and sternly buttoning up his coat as he spoke, "we are all friends here now, and I don't want any harm to come to any of our friends by staying the night in a secret order sent down here by Captain Monk to keep a sharp lookout for 'three flashes and a flash.' No one seemed to know what it meant, and so I thought I'd better order them to other ports. Uncle, here, and Jim Bushell were the only ones entrusted with the secret outside our own set, and they've been doing a sort of sentry-go up and down the river every night since. Now, just before I was in here Lieutenant Cottingham marched up to the 'Red Lion' with over twenty redcoats bound for Dublin Castle with to-morrow morning's packet."

"What I have to propose to you, this, that we take these soldiers down the river in our boats at once, get around the schooner in the dark, and save it like we saved the two passengers."

A hearty cheer broke from the company. The Frenchman cursed; but in a few moments the crowd moved out, the prisoners closely guarded, and the officers walked in the rear. The bandy-legged oster and host Jones also remained.

"Well," ejaculated the former, "I always thought as them Bow Street runners were runners; but blow me if that old gentleman could run for toffs!"

"Thomas," sagely rejoined mine host, "Master Weasel isn't much of a runner like to speak on; but he dines off Master Hare oftener than these or me."

The population of Parkgate, including the strangers within their gates, remained on the quays during the night. In the early hours of morning the sounds of distant musketry, sometimes in the form of an irregular rattle, and occasionally in a solid volley, could be heard by the listeners grouped about the blazing fires. By-and-by it ceased, and a young soldier declared that he heard three faint cheers.

A few hours later, as the "Royal Prince," coach climbed the steep summit of the Boathouse Hill, en route for Liverpool, the driver suddenly reined in his steeds and listened anxiously; then the "outsides" turned an attentive ear westward, and transformed their left hands into the ear-trumpets used by primitive man. Five "insides"—three ladies and two gentlemen—stepped out of the coach, and rapidly followed their example. Hearty cheers were continuously rolling from end to end of the Parkgate Parade; and in the brief intervals which intervened what seemed like a faint echo floated in from the westward.

The dawn began to break beyond the distant marshes, and in the faint light appeared a large schooner in tow of fully a score of small boats, rowed by a full crew, and a sprinkling of red uniforms with white facings. Some half-dozen red-coats were drawn up on the deck of the schooner, with their lieutenant, who later on came out of Waterloo with a musket-ball in his foot and a captaincy; and several manacled figures lay on the deck

near them. One or two more figures there were, who lay even more still, yet were not pinned, and dangled out with a sharp snap at the leaders. "Well," he exclaimed aloud, "they have managed that all right; and the Parkgate lads will have more prize-money than they can spend for a bit!"

There has always been an Uncle Mentor at Parkgate, and to all appearances, there always will be. The present Uncle, who related the above, is a fat in the stern of his boat, watching his thirty-foot muskel-rake rising and falling in the vasty deep at Dawpool, assured me that when his grandfather "coached it up to London," Mr. William Stone informed him that he had "rowed up to town," not so much to give evidence in the treason case as to witness an execution at Tyburn in which the central figures were Jean Colat and a certain French aristocrat known as Comte de Borne.

WHAT HE SAW ON THE COFFIN.

An Expressman's Story About Carrying a Corpse on the Front Platform.

"I do not believe in ghosts, nor am I particularly nervous," remarked the express messenger, "but I once was so positive that I saw a spectre that I was troubled with insomnia for many nights and I thought I never would be able to quiet my nerves again."

"It was back in the '80s when I was running. We made a small station one evening about dusk and found on the platform, as I had been advised, the grewsome pine box, telling its story of some unfortunate who had gone to the mountains in a vain search for health. It so happened that my car was full and plan as I might I could find no place for the box. The train conductor came up to find out what was the cause of the delay. I told him of my predicament. He was equal to the emergency in an instant."

"Put it on the front platform," he said. The suggestion was a good one and in another moment our dead passenger was aboard and we were rolling over the prairie.

"It so happened that I had a car with a door at the end. About 10 o'clock snow began falling and I tell you it came down thick. It was midnight when I thought of the corpse. It would never do to lose it and the job of the train might jar it off the platform. The night was clear. I opened the door. As it swung open I looked out. The snow had closed the door with a bang, I jumped back in the car. I was perspiring from every pore and trembling like a leaf."

"What had I seen? Why, sitting bolt upright on the coffin, with his hands clasped in prayer, was the whitest ghost any man ever saw. I stood in the car, my heart throbbing, I looked at my watch, then I realized it would be of no use against a spectre."

The door opened and there stood my ghost. It was a tramp covered with snow from head to foot. He stood there blinking at the light for a moment and then said:

"Say, Willie, you've kitched me, anyhow, can't you get me warm for me, you turn me off? I'd be let him ride! Well, I guess. If I didn't get him to New York he could have gone with me. I'm the last man in the world not to show appreciation and gratitude."

BRITAIN MOURNED.

In January, 1842, a British army of 4,500, with about 12,000 camp followers, was completely destroyed by the Afghans upon the retreat from Cabul. But one Englishman, Dr. Brydon, reached the British garrison at Jelalabad to tell the tale of the awful disaster. Nevertheless, before the end of September in the same year, an avenging British army had captured Cabul and inflicted severe punishment upon the Afghans.

During the Indian Mutiny in 1857 the British garrison at Cawnpore, numbering 400, was massacred, with over 200 women and children. In the first days of the assault of the British on Delhi in that year they lost sixty-six officers and 1,100 men. This was nearly the whole of the attacking force, while the assault had only resulted in the capture of one-sixth of the city. Yet another attempt to take the city a few days later was successful.

In the Crimean War a blunder of someone caused the fruitless charge of the Light Brigade upon the Russian guns, from which only 198 out of 697 cavalries returned. The British also twice failed in attempts to take the Redan in front of Sebastopol. Nevertheless, Sebastopol was taken.

On July 27, 1880, 730 British soldiers and three native Indian regiments, a total of 2,500, were routed at Kushk-Nahar, and the British lost 1,100 and two guns, but ample revenge was shortly secured by Lord Roberts.

TROUBLE SOF A WESTERN PAPER.

"Wx hops," recently said a leading article in an American paper, apologetically, "that our readers will pardon the appearance of this wax's 'Intelligence,' and the examining mysterious absence of a certain letter. Shooting Sam Hibber yesterday came into our office and announced that as he was going shooting, and had no ammunition, he would like to borrow some of our type for shot. Before we could prevent it, he had grabbed all the letters out of his most important box and disappeared. Our subscribers can help in replenishing our stock. If all those who write about Sam will save their charge when it is picked out of them and return it to us. Navar mind if it is battered a little."

The Home

CARE OF THE BABY.

Are Infants, Maladies Compulsory? No, certainly not. There is no law of nature that compels a baby to have thrush, or take convulsions whilst teething, and after that to run the gamut of complaints from measles to scarlet fever. I say emphatically that disease can be avoided, but it rests wholly and solely with the mother.

If she looks upon her offspring as a nuisance or necessary evil, good-bye health, and welcome to doctors and disease; but if she is a sensible, womanly woman, and loves and respects her babies, the medicine need be an unknown quantity, and illness will be conspicuous by its absence. Teething, with ordinary care, need not be a time of anguish and tribulation of spirit; there is not the slightest need for your child to suffer from convulsions, or to sleep badly.

How to Avoid Them—The way to avoid illness in your home is by practicing Care, Cleanliness, and Cleanliness. These are the important necessary factors for successful life. Recollect there are two words that must be unknown to us, and they are Trouble and Fatigue. We must house them out from our vocabulary, for they are impossible words in a well-regulated household. Of course the mother has to be up and about in the morning; she must be up and about, quick, active and alert.

Three things that a Mother Must See to Herself—No matter how good a nurse you may be, you may be misled, there are three things that it behooves every mother to see to herself. She must bathe her baby every day; she must see that his bowels are regular; and, above all, be scrupulously particular in seeing that all the articles used for the preparation of his food are spotlessly clean. Dirty bottles and unclean saucers are largely the cause of the great infant mortality which is such a disgrace to our nation.

I have known in several cases, the most painful and dire results ensuing from a careless nurse feeding babies from dirty bottles. It is carelessness in this respect that so frequently causes the death of a baby. The nurse may be, how much more to blame is the mother; for it ought to be her proudest privilege to see to herself after these matters. A careful mother makes a careful servant, and vice versa. It is impossible to expect strangers to be particular if an example of neglect and thoughtlessness is set them.

The Importance of Cleanliness.—The greatest factor to health is absolute cleanliness. It is impossible for a baby to be healthy and sweet tempered unless he is thoroughly clean. He should be bathed every day of his life from head to foot, and allowed to splash and kick in the water to his heart's content.

SQUASH GRIDDLE CAKES.

It is hardly worth while to cook squash purposely for griddle cakes, but often a portion will be left over, not enough for another dinner, but it may be utilized in many ways, and reappear at the breakfast or luncheon table.

For one cup of dry, nearly squash add one cup of scalded milk and mix thoroughly. Stir in while still hot one rounded tablespoonful of butter, one rounded tablespoonful of sugar and one-half teaspoon of salt. While the milk is hot, mix one cup of baking powder with one cup of flour and beat one egg yolk and white separately. Add the yolk to the squash mixture, stir in the flour and beat well, then add the white. As the squash will vary it may be necessary to add more milk or more flour to make the usual griddle cake batter. Drop by spoonfuls on a well-greased hot griddle and turn when brown.

SQUASH MUFFINS.

Mix one cup of sifted squash, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon and two rounded tablespoonfuls of sugar. Stir in one-half cup of scalded milk, and when cooled add one well-beaten egg and one cup of flour mixed with two level teaspoons of baking powder. Mix well and add more milk if needed to make a drop batter. Fill buttered muffin pans half full and bake in a quick oven.

BEEFSTEAK AND ONIONS.

Broil the steak, which should for this dish be at least one and one-half inches thick; butter and season it and place it in a hot covered dish. Over the steak you will place the onions, prepared as follows: Slice very thin a half dozen onions and fry slowly in pork fat half an hour; then add half a cup of boiling water; cover tightly and simmer for half an hour longer. While cooking season with salt and pepper. Allow the steak covered with the onions to stand in the dish tightly covered for five minutes before serving.

DON'T WASTE COLD FISH.

1. Fish Fritters.—The remains of any boiled fish can be made into tasty cakes or fritters, as follows: Remove all bones from the fish, and put it in a pan, beat it up with a fork, and mix with it a small quantity of grated bread-crumbs, a little very finely chopped onion and parsley, pepper, salt and a couple of well-beaten eggs. Put some lard into a frying-pan, and when quite boiling, drop the mixture into it in small cakes; fry them a light brown on both sides. They can be eaten hot or cold. Tinned salmon, treated in the same way, makes delicious fritters; of course, the liquor in the tin must be drained off before using the salmon. As half the contents of the tin will make a good dish of fritters, the other half can be utilized by pouring spiced vinegar over it, when it will keep good for some days.

2. Cold Fish Cakes.—Melt one ounce of butter, add one ounce of flour and a quarter of a pint of milk, let it boil and thicken. Then stir in the (mellow) lemon juice or vinegar, salt, cayenne, a little anchovy sauce. Last of all add a dash of a breakfast-cupful of cold cooked fish, cut small. When cold, shape into balls, egg and bread-crumbs them, and fry in lard.

BAKED MUSHROOMS.

Select fresh ones—the size should be nearly uniform—cut off nearly all the stalks and arrange the mushrooms, neatly, gills up, in a pie plate. Sprinkle with pepper and salt and lay a bit of butter on each. Bake about half an hour, basting often with butter and water so they will not dry up. Serve in the dish in which they are baked with maitre d'hotel sauce.

TO PRESERVE A BROOM'S USEFULNESS.

Every housewife knows that the broom is damaged as much by sitting in the corner and behind the door on the brush end as by use. And yet a string in the end of the handle is all that is wanted to set it to rights. A couple of large spoons were fastened to the wall just far enough apart so that their flange would not allow the handle of the broom to drop out from between them, yet would readily allow it to pass between them. They were placed just high enough from the floor to allow the broom to hang, in effect, of course, upon them and not touch the floor. The broom is quickly and easily inserted and removed. The idea can be carried to the stable for the accommodation of pitchforks, and to the house for shovels, spades, axes, sledges, etc. No tool will be lost or in the way if given this kind of a rest. The spoons are fixed to the wall by means of large spikes whose heads will hold the spoons in place, and are so large that the spoons will act as a pulley upon them.

A HAPPY-GO-LUCKY LOT.

The Portuguese are a happy people, however, perhaps the jolliest, merriest people of Europe, taking their time about everything, little worried, enjoying life as they go. In their travel that this is due to the fact that the men have so largely

always is looked upon as a frightful rate of speed, and one little to be desired. They would rather go more slowly, taking in all the beauties of the landscape.

Portuguese said to be the most illiterate nation of Europe, notwithstanding the fact that she has good schools and good school laws. More than 80 per cent. of the population are said to be illiterate. Yet the Portuguese are hard workers at times. They can be seen on the streets carrying tremendous burdens on their heads. Especially is this the case among the women, who also do most of the work on the farms. It has been suggested that this is due to the fact that the men have so largely emigrated. The army of 30,000 men is raised by conscription. This force can be raised in war times to an effective fighting strength of 100,000 men. The navy consists of the battleship, 6 corvettes, 11 gunboats, 5 monitors, 10 sloop gunboats, 2 armors, transports and 4 torpedo boats.

ALWAYS HARD UP.

The financial condition of the country is deplorable. So often and so largely has Portugal been compelled to borrow money that her debt is over her head like the sword of Damocles. For not only has she no way of raising money to pay what debt she has, but she cannot pay any more further and further into debt. Time after time has the cabinet been dissolved because it has been unable to cope with the financial difficulties of the country. The public debt, which amounted to 55,105,575 milreis, is equal to \$110. The expenditures for the same year were 55,084,841, a good record for her, and yet that is a pretty close margin, when it is remembered that the public debt in 1884 was 10,000 milreis, and in 1904 it amounted to 55,105,575 milreis, exclusive of the floating debt of 21,706,000 milreis. Of the debt, 254,630,330 is represented in securities held by foreign countries, chiefly Germany and England. This, then, is really a great big mortgage on Portugal, which the country is bravely struggling to keep from being the millions that will put her out of business.

A WAY OUT OF TROUBLE.

One way in which she could pay off some of her debt, perhaps most of it, is to let her colonies go. Portugal has rights to Germany and Great Britain, she could raise a sufficient amount of money to at least tide her over the biggest part of her trouble. Delagoa Bay is of immense strategic importance to the other countries, and is a source of trouble to Portugal. There is no doubt that Great Britain would be willing to pay a big sum for its possession. Germany would likewise be glad to have some of the other African colonies, and some of those in Asia, although it is doubtful if the latter would satisfy German desire. For several years rumors, say reports, have been spread abroad every so often of the cession of Portuguese colonies to other countries. Semi-official denials have, of course, been made, but it is also true that there would be good reason, to prevent an armed populace and revolutions, for Portugal's endeavoring to keep the colonies in its hands. If it could get its pleasure to let it become a reality, it seems to be the only way out of her present difficulties, other than to shut up shop.

LYDDITE AND MELNITE.

The cases of Lyddite and the High Explosive to which it is Related Have the Poisonous Effects Which Some suppose.

It is very frequently stated that the Lyddite shell contains a certain compressed poisonous gas, which, when exploding, means death to any living creature within a radius of 100 yards (some even say 400). This is an additional life-endangering agent to the ordinary destructive powers of the shell. This statement is no doubt an exaggeration, as the use of such shells would be in violation of the rules of civilized warfare. The composition of Lyddite is held secret, and it is therefore impossible to give any details regarding its composition. Authorities, however, have no doubt that it is only a modification of melinite, the authorized explosive used in the French and German armies. This much is known, and a little difference between that explosive and Lyddite, a newly invented compound. They are all compounds of picric acid or trinitrophenol, a pale, yellow, crystalline powder, with an intensely bitter taste, and possessing marked toxic qualities. Picric acid is an old compound, having been discovered in 1785 by the German chemist Hausmann, who obtained it by acting on innigo with dilute nitric acid. At present it is largely manufactured by treating carboic acid with strong nitric acid. Since its discovery, chemists have experimented with the substance in the hope of producing a deal explosive. Boinette's famous powder, compounded of the ammonium picrate and potassium chlorate, was made in 1835, but found to be too sensitive. Fontaine's mixture, in 1838, caused a lamentable explosion, which led to its being discarded as a military explosive. Desguille was more successful, producing a mixture which was favorably received, and is still in use in the French army, though largely supplanted by melinite. This last famous explosive was invented by M. Eugene Turpin, and consists of a mixture of fused picric acid and nitrocellulose dissolved in alcohol. Since its discovery Turpin has produced many patent modifications of this mixture, of which Lyddite is one. The alleged fabulous properties of the English explosive are probably only imaginary. When melinite was first put forward, the equal-tonishing powers were claimed for it by General Boulenger, but these have not been justified. Lyddite has not been effectually tried in warfare, and therefore no one is to be little different from melinite, which the Boers are well supplied. By the decomposition of the picric compounds by explosion carbonic acid gas, not per as a poisonous gas, is evolved. In a small enclosed space this gas will probably suffocate animals, but it is difficult to see how it can be dangerous to men in the open field. Owing to the terrific explosive force of the compound the shells will have a wide range, certainly a radius of 100 yards.

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Madrid gossip, if founded on fact, would appear to show that Spain may soon have a monarch who would recall the third and the fourth Philip. This would not only be a misfortune and a humiliation for Spain, but would be a source of regret to the world. Spain has, since the close of the war of 1898, shown a poise and general sanity, coupled with a recuperative power, which have been a surprise and gratification to the world. It would be a calamity for that country should the stories about the mental incapacity of its future ruler be true. If they should be true, the laws of heredity in this particular instance would seem to be strangely violated. Alfonso XII, the father of the incoming King, was a decidedly creditable monarch. He was the ablest man who has been on the Spanish throne since the death of Charles III, over a century ago, unless an exception be made in the case of the unfortunate Amadeus, the brother of the present King of Italy, who abdicated after a brief reign. His mother, too, the present Regent, is a woman of high mental and moral character, who, in the peculiarly delicate situation in which she has been placed, in recent years, has performed her part with rare dignity and intelligence. More than at any other period since Napoleon I. dethroned Ferdinand VII, and put Joseph Bonaparte in his place Spain now needs a ruler of tact and balance.

Has the final step which is to plunge all Europe into war at last been taken? The financiers of the London Stock Exchange feared it had when they heard some ten days ago that Russia was massing troops on the frontier of Afghanistan. Then came the official statement from St. Petersburg that this was "only an experiment to test the capacity of the Central Asian railroads." The world was given to understand at the same time that the experiment proved highly satisfactory, showing that in case of necessity troops from the Caucasus can reach Kuchka in eight days.

A few days later there was another report current in London that no less than 250,000 men were prepared to take part in this "experiment." 75,000 of whom were already on the way from Tiflis to Baku, on the western coast of the Caspian Sea. Thence they are to pass to Kuchka, on the Afghan frontier, within striking distance of Herat, the first town to be captured before entering India. General Xonoff is now at Kuchka and has taken command of the Russian forces in that vicinity.

Russia's influence at Constantinople is admittedly great. In fact, on January 18 the Pope was officially notified by the French Ambassador, M. Nissard, that Count Muraviev, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, had officially recognized the supremacy of France in Asiatic Turkey in return for like recognition by France of Russian sway in European Turkey. This is putting the Russo-French alliance before the world as plainly as can be.

The division of interests, and consequent impending conflict, lies, therefore, between Russia and France on the one side and Great Britain and Germany on the other. It is the climax of the centuries struggle for pre-eminence in commerce, which rests upon success in war and diplomacy.

Such are the rumors. Behind them, however, lies much more than mere stock jobbing. The announcement of the sending of a quarter of a million troops to this region may be premature, but if those who have studied the policy of Europe can see anything this is one of the things that are most plainly in sight.

By the death of John Ruskin, English art and letters lost the inspiration and the animating impulse of the most powerful literary exponent of that modern school of art which came to be known by the name of pre-Raphaelism. As Ruskin himself tersely expressed it, the aim of this school was to "paint things as they probably did look and happen, and not as, by rules of art developed under Raphael, they might be supposed gracefully, deliciously, or sublimely to have happened." The more prominent among the earlier pre-Raphaelites were William Holman Hunt, John Everett Millais, Ford Madox Brown, and Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

John Ruskin might have been a painter of great renown, but he preferred to develop his wonderful powers of rhetoric which were the expression of an even more marvellous insight into the nature and beauties of art. Though he chose the more doubtful way of perpetuating his name, yet he will surely live long in the appreciation and esteem in which the British public holds him, as one who did much to enrich their culture and civilization on that side which had most need of such an improving and ennobling force.

Since thou art not sure of a minute, throw not away an hour, by delay.

HOUSEHOLD.

TREATMENT OF NEURALGIA.

Pain in a nerve may be due to many causes, such as inflammation of the nerve itself or of the parts around it, pressure by a tumor or swelling somewhere along the course of the nerve, disease at the point of origin of the nerve in the brain or spinal cord, and the like.

When no cause can be discovered for the pain it is called neuralgia; but the term is becoming more and more restricted in its application as medical science advances and new means of detecting disease in formerly inaccessible parts of the body are devised.

The pain is intermittent in character; that is to say, attacks of pain alternate with pain-free periods. The duration of the attacks, as well as of the intervals between them, varies from a few hours to days or even weeks.

Children do not, as a rule, suffer from neuralgia in any part of the body; they may have headaches, it is true, but those are usually due to eye-strain or to some distinct nervous trouble.

The pain of neuralgia is usually very acute and cutting, and is constantly varying in intensity, now dying down for a time, so as to be scarcely noticeable, and again becoming almost unendurable, stabbing the poor sufferer with ferocious malignity.

The character of the pain serves to distinguish neuralgia from so-called muscular rheumatism, the pain of which is a steady, dull ache rather than a sharp, boring and paroxysmal agony.

There is a curious form of neuralgia which is called "reminiscent." It occurs in persons, usually, of a nervous type, who have suffered from nerve-pain, due to inflammation, the pressure of a tumor, or some other removable cause, and in whom the pain persists after the cause has been removed. The nerve seems to have acquired a habit of hurting, which continues independently of the original cause.

The treatment of neuralgia is often most difficult and satisfactory, for if the cause cannot be determined the physician must work at random. The first step must be to relieve the pain during an attack, which is often possible only by means of powerful anodynes.

A neuralgic sufferer is usually below par physically, and therefore needs, nourishing food and a change of air, when possible, almost always do good.

PRESERVATION OF CUT FLOWERS.

Sprinkle them gently with clear, cold water, then make some good, strong soap suds, which, takes the place of roots, and put the flowers therein. Every morning, without fail, take them out of the suds, their stems clipped the least bit, and laid sideways in clear, cold water. See that every stem is well covered, let lie for a few moments, sprinkle with the fresh water and return to the suds. Change the suds every three days, and at the end of a whole month, compare your flowers with those of a day or two old. They have been carefully placed in a vase of clear water. Take a white carnation, dip it into household ammonia, and it will change to a dainty yellow, a dark red sweet pea to blue, deepening into purple.

SQUASH BREAD.

Dissolve one cake of compressed yeast in one-fourth cup of lukewarm water, add one cup of scalded milk, cooled, one-third cup of melted butter, one teaspoon of salt, one-half cup of sugar and two cups of steamed or baked and sifted Hubbard squash. Then stir in flour to make a smooth thick batter that will stay up in shape after you stop stirring. Cover the bowl and set it in a pan of water as hot as you can bear your hand in. Let it rise about one hour, or until it is light and puffy. Then flour it into a long, round roll, let it rise again in the pan, and when light bake in a quick oven. Or it may be shaped in small rolls or biscuits and baked when well risen.

BENEFITS OF FRESH FRUIT.

"Blessed are they that hunger and thirst" can be said as truly of our bodily wants as of our spiritual necessities; not blessed because they shall be met, but because "they shall be filled" with what tastes good, with what gives good health, strength, and lasting pleasure.

In satisfying our hunger for fruit—fruit that is well matured, juicy and finely flavored—we can get perhaps the highest form of palate gratification with the least possible digestive effort.

Fruit in some form should have a prominent place in every breakfast menu. Either the uncooked fruits may be employed in their season, canned fruit or sauces. All will be found appetizing, and all medical testimony bears witness to their value as an article of diet. More especially where there is a dry, disagreeable, slightly feverish condition of the stomach, the cooling action of the fruit juice will be found most agreeable and refreshing. The action of the fruit acids is especially beneficial. All persons require more or less acid in their food or drink, to meet the requirements of the system. If this comes from the natural acid of fruits, it does away with the stronger and less wholesome acids of pickles and other vinegary condiments, over indulgence in which unquestionably does harm to many a stomach.

A writer on this subject recently declared that for a breakfast dish nothing is nicer than sliced oranges with condensed milk. Some add sliced bananas to this, and if heavily sprinkled with powdered sugar you will abandon hominy, chops and steaks, and breakfast exclusively on this dainty dish which French people have justly called "Fruit de Paradis." The writer would not go to the extent of fastening an exclusively fruit diet for breakfast, feeling that in many cases there should be "substantial" added in more or less generous measure; but that fruits should have a place, and a large one, at every breakfast cannot be overdone.

EXERCISE LENGTHENS LIFE.

Old age results from the body becoming too heavy and clumsy for the muscles and sinews which are necessary to healthful activity. In all the food we eat there is a certain proportion of lime. So long as the muscles are actively employed this lime is worked out of the system. If the body becomes inactive it accumulates about the joints and makes it more and more difficult to move them. Some of it gets into the muscles themselves, making them hard and inflexible. This is the reason why heart disease proves so often fatal to old people. When the muscular valve of the heart ceases to work freely there is danger of almost any kind of results. If an man could exert enough will power to make himself take a certain amount of exercise every day, barring accidents, he would live forever. Of course, a man might accidentally acquire a fatal illness, and in that case he might die in spite of his dumb-bells.

ECONOMY IN THE USE OF COAL.

There are many good housekeepers who are indifferent in the matter of saving small coal and cinders. Unseen waste goes on in most houses in this respect. If housekeepers would make it a point to see that all cinders and ashes are thoroughly sifted daily they would be surprised at the fuel they would save.

There are various arrangements for sifting cinders. The best, however, is a cinder-box fitted with rockers like a cradle. It has a wire tray inside and a lid which covers the top. The cinders are placed in the tray and the cover is put on. The box is rocked for a few minutes and then left to stand a quarter of an hour. When cover is taken off, the dust will have fallen through into the box beneath and the cinders will have been left on the tray ready for use.

After the cinders have been removed cold water should be poured over them. This causes them to make much better fuel when mixed with coals.

PARTICULARS OF MEXICAN EARTHQUAKES.

News is arriving at the City of Mexico from the interior points affected by the earthquake Friday night and Saturday morning. Much damage was done to property in Guadalajara, and the city of Colima, capital of the state of the same name, was the scene of terrifying experiences, accompanied with loss of life. The City of Mexico came off comparatively unscathed, a few accidents occurring there, although some adobe huts in the suburbs fell in and one bridge was wrecked. The church of the Three Kings at Atzacotalco, in the suburbs, was cracked and will be closed for repairs. Scientists are studying the earthquake from data now being received from interior points.

HOW JOHNNY WON HIS BET.

A certain gentleman, having a son who was in the habit of betting, did all in his power to try to cure him. Hearing of a night-school, that was going to be opened in the village, he thought it a capital plan to get his son to go.

One evening, as Johnny and his father were alone, the father said, "Now, John, hear we are to have a night-school in our village, and I should very much like you to commence going. What do you say?" "Oh," replied John, "I don't mind, father."

So on the following night Johnny started off for school. On arriving there, and seeing the schoolmaster, John walked straight towards him, and remarked, "I say, Mr. Smith, I'll bet you five shillings you have not got half a crown in your pocket."

The schoolmaster, thinking the loss of five shillings would break Johnny of the pernicious habit, took the bet; and, turning his pockets out, he showed a sovereign. Johnny paid up. Nothing more was said until a few days after, when Mr. Smith called to see John's father.

"Now," said the schoolmaster, "I think I have cured your son of betting. The first night he came to my school he wanted to be me five shillings I could not show half a crown."

"You did not take his offer, did you?" "Of course, I did," replied the master. "Then I have lost a sovereign," said Johnny's father, "for he bet me a sovereign he would have a look in your pocket before he had been in school five minutes."

A GOOD BUSINESS HEAD.

Moses, Sir, Does it fit him? the shop wants to know if that all-wool non-shrinkable shirt will shrink? Moses, Sir, Does it hurt him? No, it is too big.

Yah, id vill shrink.

NEARLY ALWAYS TRUE.

If I say, said the teacher, the pupil loves his teacher, what sort of a sentence is that?

Sarcastic, said the boy.

Trust and caution are the parents of security. Remember this when you ballot.

Agricultural.

TO PRODUCE STRAWBERRIES IN FEBRUARY.

The orthodox English style, and the one which is frequently adopted here, is to plant early runners in June over small pots and let them root in these or else peg them down and, when rooted, pot them, writes J. W. Withers in "American Gardening." In the early stages only ordinary soil may be used, but later, and when put into the fruiting pots, a very rich compost is employed, heavy feeding being the rule at all times when the plant is in active growth up to the time when the fruit begins to color. The strawberry is a liberal feeder, so that in addition to the rich compost, and, by the way the soil needs to be kept lumpy, and the loam should be as retentive and fibrous as it is possible to find, cow manure water can be used liberally. Other foods that the strawberry requires are bone, potash, phosphoric acid and nitrate of soda. But these, being to their powerful stimulation, are better left out, unless they are applied by the student for experiment, or by an experienced grower, as the formula for an acre of ground is 1,600 pounds, consisting of 7 pen cent potash, 6 pen cent phosphoric acid, and 1 pen cent nitrate of soda, the last being applied only as a stimulant to start good leaf growth.

Then get early runners potted up as soon as possible, first into small pots, then removed when ready into 6 and 7 inch pots, the earth in this last shift being packed very tightly with a wooden rammer. The pots are stood on ashes or clats to keep them cool and prevent earth worms getting into the soil. Watering is an important item in the attention to be given the plants, when a time never being allowed to get out dry. Ties in the fall the plants are permitted to rest or ripen. The pots are placed on their sides and no water applied. The roots are better for being frozen slightly, not enough, though, for the pots to crack with the frost.

After this ripening and freezing, forcing may begin, so that the plants are introduced to the forcing houses in batches, and given a temperature of from 35 to 65 degrees. The pots are placed where the plants will get the very best light and be near the glass. This method will always produce excellent fruit during February and March.

CARE OF SHEEP IN WINTER.

Sheep in winter should have plenty of outdoor exercise. In pleasant weather allow them to run out from morning till night except the lambing season, when they must be kept close enough to insure the young lamb, and to guard against the loss of valuable winter feeding. Feed turnips at the rate of not less than one bushel per day to ten sheep; this, with good early cut hay, is sufficient until they drop their lambs, when a grain crop is necessary to produce a large flow of milk. Feed wheat bran with cracked corn or oats, or meal also is excellent. Do not feed cotton-seed meal to breeding ewes, as it proves injurious to their udders.

MUSHROOMS IN WINTER.

Those who have a greenhouse that they use for forcing ordinary vegetable crops, or for raising plants in winter, will find it a comparatively easy, and surely a highly interesting, task to grow mushrooms with some of these other crops on the benches. No body situated so that he can, should neglect to make at least a trial. Mushroom spawn can be had of the nearest seedman, and it is not expensive. Insects of either crick spawn or take spawn, of all at the end of a walnut or small hen's egg, into the soil of the bed about 10 inches apart each day, and about 2 inches deep, firming the soil well over the spawn. That is about all that is necessary. If the spawn was fresh you will get some mushrooms in due time.

LIME, OFTEN BENEFICIAL.

Lime may prove to be a wonderfully good thing for some soils. If the land is acid, lime is always beneficial. Buy it when it is cheapest. The amount to apply will depend altogether upon the character of the soil. All the way from 1500 to 6000 lbs to the acre has been used. Strong lime can be used by placing it in piles containing about 1-2 bu each and covering this with soil and allowing the time to elapse.

PAINTING IN WINTER.

Winter time is about right for painting the farm tools, the roofs and the buildings.

The lifetime of farm machinery is greatly extended by occasional coats of paint.

Paint in cold weather will thicken and work tough. Don't thin it with more oil or turpentine, but warm it near the stove as often as it becomes thick to spread well.

Paint applied in cold weather will wear a third longer than when put on in warm or hot weather. This has been tested on tin roofs.

Paint the tin or metal roof on a sunny day in winter, so that the paint will spread better.

Ten-cent water pails may be made as durable as costly cedarware by paint applied to inside and out.

If you have a piece of old furniture that needs revarnishing, remove the old varnish clear down to the wood by coating the surface with common glue melted to the consistency of varnish and keeping the object as warm as possible for several hours. The pulling power of glue, when dry,

is sufficient to take the old varnish off clean to the wood. It will flake off, and you will only have to clear it away, scraped-off a little, dust off clean and revarnish. This is a little secret worth knowing.

The door and window screens have all been cleaned off and coated thinly with linseed oil, of course, before putting away for the winter. Screens will last for many years treated thus.

Keep your paint brushes in water, where the water won't freeze, and keep the varnish brush in half raw linseed oil and half varnish in a clean can, suspended by the brush from a wire string. Keep white lead covered with water, and zinc white covered with raw linseed oil. Keep the oil paints covered with oil or water. Keep putty covered with water. Keep varnish in a warm room.

Every farm should have a paint outfit, consisting of a white lead, zinc white, linseed oil, turpentine, varnish, japan driers, putty and some colors. It pays to keep things painted up. Big jobs, of course, require the professional painter, but the little jobs can be done by any handy person and almost everybody likes to dabble in paint.

FEEDING THE COLT.

The colt wants feeding just as much as the lamb, the pig or the calf; never let them go back. Many farmers think that it makes a colt more hardy to starve it, but I do not think they enjoy it, and I do not like to do it. The colt should be taught to eat grain when he is running with his dam. Never allow the colt to run with its mother on the road or while she is at work. Let the mare come up once in the forenoon and once in the afternoon, until it is a month or six weeks old, let it have the run of a pasture where the colt and its mother can run when she is not at work. When you wean it, after five or six months old, take the mare away where she cannot hear the colt. There is another very important point; there is nothing that will ruin a colt so fast as to give it excessively high feed and no exercise. As the colt develops the weight faster than the strength of bone and muscles, as to the kind of feed, anything that will apply to growing stock on your farm will apply equally well to colts in the shape of nutritious protein feed.

INTERESTING WAR ITEMS.

The shipyards of Great Britain, all working together, could turn out a big steamship every day of the year.

Not only have Australia and Canada made generous offers of assistance but even the Malay States, offered to lend 300 men, and Hong Kong fifty men and four Maxim.

Two batches of trained dogs have been dispatched from Germany to assist the Boers. They have been drilled to dismount cyclists by pulling them from their machines, and a dozen or so of these dogs are calculated to throw a cyclist corps into great confusion.

It is no uncommon sight at Kimberley to see dozens of nigger-boys watching for Boer shells. As soon as the smoke of the discharge is seen they lie down flat, and when the shell has pitched, make a rush to the spot and collect the pieces.

Last year there were 35,983 abstainers in the British Army. Of these, the force in India, contributed 22,280, or practically every third man, and the home section 13,703 a much smaller proportion.

A siege train is being specially constructed for the purpose of assisting the Boers in their attack on Pretoria. It is to be armed with sixteen new 5 in. howitzers, each one capable of throwing a 50 lb. Lyddite shell.

The Boers at Pretoria are making vast preparations for the threatened siege. All burghers from fifteen to sixty years of age have been called to arms.

It is stated that President Kruger has issued a proclamation commanding all the citizens of the Republic to reside abroad. The penalty for non-compliance is a fine of from £100 to £500, and one to five years' imprisonment, with loss of franchise and confiscation of property.

France, Germany, and the United States are endeavoring to secure a stable and safe powder that will, at the same time, give low pressure and high velocity. England has contented herself with the use of cordite. Ordnance officials agree that cordite is a very suitable powder, but it has one defect. Guns from which cordite is fired quickly erode, and the heat is so intense that the life of the gun is considerably lessened.

Mrs. Joubert is rather an educated woman for a Boer vrouw, and as a girl was remarkable for her musical accomplishments. She is known to have possessed one of the first pianos ever seen in Pretoria. She, like her friend, Mrs. Kruger, revels in domesticity, and once boasted that she had always cooked her husband's Sunday dinner.

According to Sir William MacCormac, the wound inflicted by a Mauser bullet, the missile mostly used by the Boers, is quite circular and much smaller than the end of a lead pencil. When a man is hit by one of these bullets he feels no pain or shock. But a stupor sensation, and a strange singing in the ears are felt, which render the majority of soldiers unconscious.

THE DECAY OF CHIVALRY.

Romance and chivalry are not, alas! what they were.

Once, the hero, having rescued the maidens from the tower, paused in his flight to exclaim:

Hark, the hoof-beats of pursuers! But now:

Smell the odor of thy father's motor-car.

To lengthen thy life, lessen thy music, and lengthen thy certificate.

BETTER THAN THE HORSE.

The Army Mule Proves of Greater Service as a Beast of Burden in War Time.

The mule used for the mountain artillery in the Transvaal has special training for stability. It is his duty to help carry to high and difficult places the seven-pounder screw guns. This screw gun is so called because it is in two parts, each weighing 75 or 100 pounds. Each half is entrusted to a mule, and the two parts are joined together in a second. The carriage is brought on the back of another mule and others bring the ammunition.

The mule has many advantages over the horse in the present campaign, especially because he has the reputation of being able to hang on to a precipitous pathway where a horse could not be made to venture. Except in mountain climbing, he carries ordinarily about 100 lbs, although, if well fed, he sometimes can take 300 pounds. He is not only as much freer from disease than the horse, but his skin is so much thicker that the pestiferous African insects cannot make life an additional burden to him. He isn't half so fussy as a horse about what he eats or drinks. His usual ration in South Africa is 10 pounds of grain or 20 pounds of oat hay, with half an ounce of rock salt; that, however, is when times are good, and if he has to work along on short rations he is as cheerful and contented about it as possible. Put blinkers on him, and have a white horse to lead the procession, and he will go anywhere.

SOME NEW YEAR TALKS.

With what mingled feelings of pain and pleasure do we turn from bidding goodbye to 'the old year to welcome in the new one that is opening up before us.

As we look back over the joys and sorrows of the year that has passed and gaze into the unknown and untold new year we are tempted to wish to recall the days that are gone and to shrink from what the future may hold for us. It is like bidding goodbye to old friends and old ties.

Into some of our lives much sorrow has come during the past year. Home ties have been broken; in some cases by death and in others by force of circumstances that have called our loved ones away from us and forced them to seek homes far distant from ours.

Such as these welcome the new year with pleasure, hoping that through the dark clouds of the past the sun will appear and the new year will have brighter days in store for them.

On the other hand there are those whose lives have been so full of joy and happiness that they can not but regret that the dear old year is dead and that into its place has slipped the new year with its sealed pages that none may read.

The new year brings to us all the inclination to form good resolutions and as we take a backward look over the past year we perhaps have many things that we should have liked to have done differently could we have foreseen the results as we now see them, and we resolve to profit by these experiences and really do differently the present year.

Then we can see wherein we have formed habits that, while they may not be really harmful to us, are yet not conducive to our best good and we resolve to get rid of them. Then we are going to start out with our record clear and with its pages clean and bright.

This is all right, provided we adhere to the good resolutions we make, but how many of us do? How many of us made just as good resolutions last year that before very long we had forgotten all about?

This is the season when the young folks, and some of the older ones also, start in to keep a diary. They purchase a gilt-edged volume more or less ornamental, according to the size of their pocket-book, and they start out with the firm intention of registering within its sacred pages all the more events and happenings of the day. This is a laudable thing, for, some time but finally after the novelty has worn off it is neglected and gradually forgotten entirely.

These diaries if they are kept, are often sources of much amusement in and a year and sometimes of untold benefit also, when some disputed question may arise as to something that has occurred in the past the exact date of which is forgotten.

The writer has in mind a diary kept by a loved one when he was quite small and which is now treasured by a fond mother who is far from her boy. Many are the hearty laughs we have had in reading over the entries made in schoolboy fashion, of what to him were severe trials and tribulations.

We would advise our young friends to start a diary by all means but we would also advise them not to neglect it after a short time.

We trust the new year will be a prosperous and successful one to all our readers and that it will be full of peace and comfort to all.

A LOVE TRAGEDY.

He was a fragile youth, and didn't dance all the dances.

"Let's sit it out," he said to his pretty partner.

"Where?" she asked.

"On the sofa," he replied.

So they went up a little way and sat down.

"Wh-why, what's the matter, Mr. Duncan?" cried the fair girl; for the young man had fastidiously risen and was gasping for breath. His face was livid his eyes rolled.

"What kind of an attack is it?" she gasped.

At this question his voice came back to him.

"What difference does that make?" he growled harshly. Then, without a word of apology, he dashed up the stairs into the men's coat-room.

Ah! how was she to know that it was an ordinary carpet tack left standing on its heel?

THE ONTARIO BANK.

ESTABLISHED 1857.
Bankers to the Ontario Government.
Capital Paid-up \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund 110,000
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
DIRECTORS:
G. R. B. Cockburn, Esq., President.
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TWEEED BRANCH.
A general banking business transacted. Accounts collected. Drafts issued payable at all points in Canada and the principal cities in the United States and Great Britain.

Savings Bank Department.
Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed at highest current rates.
Special attention given to the Collection of Commercial Paper and Farmers' Notes.
A. C. OSBORNE, Manager.

North Hastings Review.

MADOC, FEBRUARY 8, 1900.

What is Britain Fighting For?

So little are the real merits of the quarrel which has led to the present war in South Africa and the interests involved understood by the public in general that the following masterly reply by the New York Commercial Advertiser to the question which forms the heading of this article will be welcomed by our readers:

The most persistent note in the back fire of British partisan criticism against the South African war is the demand to know what Great Britain is fighting for, and the answer. Nothing but the sordid interest of a pack of foreign capitalists, promoters, mine-owners and speculators. This is the burden of articles in the Speaker and Truth, and Mr. J. A. Hobson's magazine articles. So far as this gets any attention from a people too much absorbed in doing things to talk much about them, the answer takes two forms; in one it is too narrow to cover the ground; in the other it is too broad to content the minds with a taste for detail.

The war is to decide the question of British or Dutch supremacy in South Africa becomes a common-place more and more with its progress and the discovery of Dutch feeling in the British colonies. Could British failure be conceived, the conception of a great Dutch republic, stretching from near the coast far into the interior, could not be excluded. The British might not lose Cape Town; which, as a naval base and port of call on the route to India, is Mr. Labouchere says, all they need, and they might retain other places on the coast; but the whole of Buchananaland and Rhodesia and most of Cape Colony and Natal would pass under the rule that, even in its modified form, has blighted industry and throttled commerce in the Transvaal. An empire approaching in size the greatest would be closed to present-day civilization to await the slow, political, social and industrial development of the backward race whose rugged physical vigor is its only human virtue. The race equality, social elevation and industrial freedom which Britain pleads for South Africa would vanish, and the country would revert to medieval barbarism and oligarchic oppression. A quarter of the continent would return to the darkness, but to a darkness like that of Europe before the eighteenth century.

This narrower, local view. There is a larger between it and the view so broad as to be attenuated and intangible, that the British are fighting in the interest of civilization, social and civil freedom and industrial progress everywhere. Not a quarter of Africa but three-quarters of it is at stake in this contest. The late awakening and tardy progress of the whole dark continent would be put off for some generations, if not for a century, by the expulsion of British power and influence from its lower half. This is emphasized by the final extinction of the Mohammedan power in the Sudan and the clearing of the way, through the agreement with Germany, for a central route of commerce from the Cape to the Nile. The opening of the Sudan is the most momentous event in the history of modern Africa, but it would lose much of its moment were a new autocratic dominion more comparable for its reactionary tendency to the Mohammedan than to any rule of modern white men, be fastened across this new channel of commerce to the south of the Great African lakes.

Britain is fighting for the enlightenment, civilization and industrial development of all Africa. Modern ideas are penetrating it with modern commerce and industry on four sides, though the international effort up the Congo is feeble. These have come to little by reason of little co-operation through contact at a common point, and the inert mass of interior, undeveloped Africa has resisted all of them. The course of trade and industry from the coast have been baffled and turned back for want of an outlet, like those west of the Mississippi till the Pacific coast was reached, or those west of the Alleghenies a century ago till the Mississippi was opened by the Louisiana purchase. The British conquest of the Sudan solved the problem by opening in the fertile heart of industrial and commercial Africa a common point of the four efforts of civilization up the Nile, from the Cape, up the Congo, and from German East Africa. This was the crystallizing touch to jar the whole continent into the new forms and institutions of modern civilization. This is the great work that defeat of the British and establishment of a reactionary dominion between the Sudan and the sea, to the south, across the line of commerce destined to be the main trade artery or the new continent would menace and delay. It is easy to understand why the governments interested in the development of Africa hold in check the blind sympathy of their subjects with the Boers.

Canadian Steel.

COMPANY TO DEVELOP HULL IRON MINES.

Ottawa, Feb. 3.—Mr. D'Arcy Scott, of Ottawa, gives notice in the 'Canada Gazette,' that application will be made this session for the incorporation of the Canadian Steel Company, for the manufacture of iron and steel, for the right to build blast-furnaces, rolling mills, bridge and construction shops, and the development of the iron resources in the township of Hull. Operations will also be carried on in Welland, Ont., and elsewhere in Canada. The iron properties specially referred to are those in the vicinity of Ironside, about five miles up the Gatineau, from this city.

The vital statistics of Marmora for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1899, are: Births, 54; deaths, 18; marriages, 21.

Mr. Wm. Rankin, of Hermon, who is engaged in extensive lumbering operations, has already lost two valuable horses this winter.

Marmora Herald.—Dr. H. M. Jones was in Belleville Tuesday where an enthusiastic meeting was held in the opera house on the occasion of presenting medals to those who repelled the Fenian Raids of '96. Dr. Jones and Mr. James McCoy of Marmora each received a medal.

New Advertisements.

Tax Notice.

All persons indebted to the Village of Madoc for taxes must pay the same before March 1st or costs will be added. By order of the Council.
A. MORRICE, Jr.,
Per L. F. M.

Estray.

Came into the premises of the undersigned, lot 12, 12th con. of Huntingdon, on or about the 1st of January, a yearling white Heifer. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges and take it away.
LEWIS KELLAR.

Tenders for Plank.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th of February for 25,000 feet of good pine plank and 5000 feet of cedar stringers for use of Madoc Village Corporation. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
W. H. O'FLYNN,
Chairman St. and Sidewalk Com.,
Madoc, Feb. 7th, 1900.

Royal Black County Chapter.

The annual meeting of the above County Chapter, Royal Black Preceptory, of the County of Hastings, will be held in the lodge room of L. O. L. No. 160, Madoc village, on Saturday, Feb. 17th, at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp. All Black Sir Knights are cordially invited to be present.
ROBT. MCGHEE,
Grand Preceptor.

CARNIAN OPERA HOUSE

BELLEVILLE.

Monday, February 19

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

THE EMINENT ACTOR,

LEWIS MORRISON,

IN HIS NEWEST COMEDY SPECTACULAR SUCCESS,

Frederick the Great,

The most complete and stupendous production travelling.

Mr. Morrison will positively appear.

This will be the greatest production in Belleville this season.

Prices from 25c. to \$1.25.

Pine's Medicine For Sale.

For some years I have been supplying my medicines to many persons residing in this county and adjoining counties of Northumberland, Prince Edward, Peterborough, Frontenac, Addington and Lennox. Their curative qualities have made them popular. The demand has so increased that I find it impossible to supply it by the means I have hitherto used. I am receiving orders for them from extended parts in Ontario and Quebec, and have decided to devote my time to the special work of compounding, setting up, and delivering them to agencies in various parts of Canada. For that purpose I have secured offices in the "Wood Block" where they will be found for sale by retail and wholesale. During the time I was selling my medicine I have been fined several times, not for any harm my medicines did, but always on the ground of practicing medicine, "which means" giving advice, which is done in almost every drug store now. I believe the law is right in so far as it was intended to protect people against quackery. I have a strong suspicion that if my medicines had not cured people I would not have been disturbed. They did cure. I invite any one, curious enough, to examine the hundreds of testimonials to that effect. I know the medicines will cure. I will pay no more fines, though they helped my business, but I propose to give the public the benefit of the medicines and make money for myself by their sale.
JAS. PINE.
Madoc, Feb. 7th, 1900.

A. Milne Offers This Week

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN

...FANCY LINENS, CUSHION TOPS...

BALANCE OF TRIMMED HATS, 60c. EACH.

ALEX. MILNE.

Bargman & Co., Madoc's Leading Jewelry Store.

We Lead, and Others Follow.

We Wish All Our Customers a Happy New Year.

BARGMAN & CO.,
St. Lawrence Hall Block.



WILSON.—In Hastings, 27th inst., the wife of Mr. H. A. Wilson of a son.



MCGARVEY.—On January 31st, by Rev. C. M. Harris, Edward Geo. McGarvey, of Marmora, to Jane McGarvey, of Sheffield.



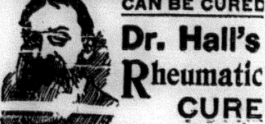
REID.—In Deloro, 27th ult., Hiram Reid, aged 70 years.

GREY.—In Marmora, 28th ult., Maggie, wife of William Grey, aged 23. She leaves a husband and two children.

TULLER.—Of cancer, on February 23rd, at her home in Tioga, Penn., Harriette Mack, wife of Philo Tuller, aged 75 years.

HENLEY.—In Madoc, on Feb. 7th, Charles Henley, aged 41 years and 2 mos.

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED



Dr. Hall's Rheumatic CURE

Will Cure any Form of Rheumatism

FOUR POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:

FIRST—QUICKEST TO CURE

SECOND—EASIEST TO TAKE

THIRD—MOST HIGHLY ENDORSED

FOURTH—CHEAPEST TO BUY

One bottle contains ten days' treatment

IN BIG BOTTLES, 50 CENTS.

THE DR. HALL MEDICINE CO.

Canadian Agency, Kingston, Ont.

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS

Auction Sale

—OF A—

Farm in the Township of Elzevir, County of Hastings.

Pursuant to the power of sale contained in a mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction by Mr. John A. Huff, auctioneer, at the St. Lawrence Hall, Madoc

in the County of Hastings, on

Saturday, Feb. 24th,

1900, at 12 o'clock noon, the following farm property, viz:—

The east half of lot number three, in the third concession of the said township of Elzevir, containing one hundred acres more or less, except that part embraced in the right of way through the said farm already granted to the Toronto and Ottawa Railway Company. The said farm is about seven miles from Madoc and the same distance from Tweed, and is situated on a good road, and upon it are a two-story frame dwelling-house with stone foundation, a frame barn and a frame stable.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. on the day of sale, thirty per cent. more on the 24th of March next, and the balance on the 24th of March, 1903, with interest yearly at six per cent. per annum.

The Vendors have a reserved bid. Further particulars and conditions of sale can be ascertained from the undersigned Vendors' Solicitors and will be made known at the time of sale.

HOSKIN, OGDEN & HOSKIN,
23 Toronto Street, Toronto.

Dated 29th day of January A.D. 1900.

COAL!

WE HAVE FOR SALE

Hard, Soft, and Blacksmith Coal,

Chestnut, Egg, Stove and Furnace Sizes.

—ALSO A—

Quantity of Shingles.

F. ROLLINS.

White's Agricultural and Wagon Works.

When in want of a first-class wagon or implement of any kind you can find what you want at White's. Plough Points for the different made of ploughs, and repairs for Frost & Wood and Sawyer-Massey Machinery.

Repairing and general Blacksmithing,—including Horse-shoeing.

None but first-class workmen employed.

Opposite Roller Mills.

Jas. White. REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

TRY

Our Own Horse and Cattle Food.

3 POUNDS FOR 25 CENTS.

Harper's Drug Store.

MORRICE & SON.

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers.

Espey and Forbes, the Trenton men accused of burglary who were tried before Judge Fraleck on Friday, were given three months each in the county jail and were also sentenced to a similar term on a charge of highway robbery both sentences to run concurrently. Bedore and Borgoyne, accomplices in the highway robbery, were sentenced to four months in the central prison.

At Millbrook on Saturday last two boys named Alfred Huffman and Willie Donnelly, were playing war with an old shot gun, and while one of them was in the act of making what he termed a bayonet charge on the Boers, he struck the hammer of the gun against the jam of the door and the gun, which unfortunately was loaded, went off, shooting young Donnelly in the small of the back breaking three ribs and going clean through the body of the boy. The boy is likely to live but it was a close call.

D. E. K. STEWART,

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary, etc.,
Madoc, Ontario.
Money to loan on first mortgages at lowest rates.
Solicitor for J. C. Dale & Co., Bankers.
Solicitor for Murphy, Gordon & Co., Bankers, Tweed.

Madoc Lodge, No. 179, I. O. O. F.



MEETS in Oddfellows' Hall, Wilson Block, every Monday evening, at the hour of 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren will always be cordially welcomed.
W. J. MOORE, No. 1, Grand.
JAMES WHITE, Fin. Secretary.

Madoc Lodge, No. 195, A. O. U. W.



THE Ancient Order of United Workmen meets every third Friday of each month, in Moon's new block. Visiting brethren are cordially welcomed.
J. H. KIRK, Master Workman.
C. D. McDONALD, Recorder.

JAMES C. DALE.

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses.
OFFICE—J. C. Dale & Co., Bankers.

MONEY TO LOAN.

A. F. WOOD,
Land Loan, and Commission Agency.
MADOC, — — — — — ONT.

Village Property for Sale.

We have a number of good building lots which we offer for sale very cheap. They will be sold in single lots or in blocks to suit the purchaser. For further particulars apply to
FRED. ROLLINS,
Madoc.

S. J. COOLEY,

Late Young & Cooley, Trenton.)
BARRISTER, etc., Mining Broker, etc.,
Marmora, Ont.

\$50,000.00 to loan, 5%. Call or write.

WILLIAM CROSS, L.L.B.

BARRISTER and Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer.
Money to loan at 5 per cent. on good farm security. No commission. No valuation fee.
OFFICE—Wood Block, Madoc.

Money to Loan at 5 Per Cent.

Arrangements have been made by which I am prepared to advance on First Class Security
straight loans at 5 per cent per annum. Plenty time given, loans direct, expenses moderate, but security must be first class.
A. F. WOOD,
Madoc, Nov. 12th, 1898.

Farm for Sale or to Let.

The west 1/4 of lot 4, 1st concession of Elzevir, known as the Lynach farm, containing 100 acres, more or less. The property is situated about four miles from Madoc village, two miles from the church, and is said to have valuable minerals thereon.
For terms, etc., apply to
L. C. ADAMS, Box 5, Belleville,
or to J. C. DALE, Madoc.

ALEX. BELAIR

Merchant Tailor,
Is now located in his new premises,

O'FLYNN'S BLOCK,

Three doors south of St. Lawrence Hall Hotel,

Where he will keep in Stock a full line of Cloths and Tweeds, Suitings, Overcoatings, Pantings, and everything that pertains to a first-class Tailoring Establishment.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

ALEX. BELAIR.

A Tough, Tough Fish.

Fish seem to have no sense of feeling, and many people believe that the angry and energetic movements of a fish when it is caught are due rather to annoyance at losing its liberty than to any sense of pain. I can confirm this, because I have over and over again taken an undersized pike that has been once or twice caught and put back into the water.

Upon one occasion three of us—boys of the Old brigade—were fishing in a small pool in a narrow, sluggish river. Jones caught a small pike, and as it was undersized, being barely four pounds, he cut the hooks out of its gullet and threw the fish in again. Inside of 30 seconds Jones caught the same fish again. Once more he cut out the hooks, and this time he had to maul it very much. Once more it was kicked in.

Then I caught it, still bleeding. I got the hooks out with difficulty, and before I could throw the fish in again a terrier dog bit it half through. Then I kicked the fish in, and Brown caught it. At last we got so tired of catching this fish that I threw it away in disgust. It caught in the fork of a willow tree and staid there for half an hour, when a crow attacked it, dislodging it from the tree, but not before it had removed one of the eyes. The selfsame fish was caught next day by the keeper.

Price of a Poor.
Mrs. Clarence Burns, who is so well known for her philanthropic work, says that in all her experience in visiting the tenements of the poor of the city she has never been asked for alms. Mrs. Burns has made a business of visiting the poor with the hope of helping them whenever she saw the need, but finds it almost impossible to make the really deserving poor acknowledge that they are in need of anything.

One day she visited a family who were all huddled together in one bare, cold room, and their faces were so pinched she knew they were starving. But in response to her offer to help them the mother said:

"No, thank you. The children have had something today. I am sure to get work soon."

After questioning as to just exactly what the children had had to eat Mrs. Burns found that they had subsisted for three days on a few dried scraps of stale bread. This experience, she says, is repeated frequently.—New York Tribune.

She Hadn't Dropped Off.

"Della!"
"Yes, ma'am."
"I am very tired, and I am going to lie down for an hour."
"Yes, ma'am."
"If I should happen to drop off, call me at 5 o'clock."
"Yes, ma'am."

So my lady lies down, folds her hands, closes her eyes and is soon in the land of dreams. She is awakened by the clock striking 6 and cries indignantly:

"Della!"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Why didn't you call me at 5 o'clock, as I told you to do?"

"Shure, ma'am, re tould me to call ye if ye had dropped off. I looked in on ye at 5, and ye hadn't dropped off at all! Ye was lyin on the bed in the same place, sound asleep!"

Mutually Agreeable.

One day last summer a sour visaged, middle aged, fussy woman got on one of the smoking seats in an open car in the subway. Next to her sat a man who was smoking a cigar. More than that, the woman, sniffing, easily made out that the man had been eating onions. Still more than that, she had the strongest kind of suspicion that he had been drinking beer. The woman fussed and wriggled and grew angrier and looked at the man scornfully. Presently she could endure it no longer. She looked squarely at him and said:

"If you were my husband, sir, I'd give you a dose of poison!"

The man looked at her. "If I were your husband," said he, "I'd take it!"

—Boston Transcript.

Found His Auditor.

Professor Charles D. R. Roberts, the poet, reads the modern languages very easily, but speaks them imperfectly. At a reception held in New York just prior to his leaving for Europe Roberts was introduced to a distinguished French artist, who was here on a visit. The artist asked in his own tongue, "You speak French?"

"No," answered the poet. "I am sorry I do not, but I understand it well when it is spoken to me."

"I am so glad," replied the Frenchman. "You are the audience I have long wanted. I can talk to you all I please, and you cannot talk back!"—Colorado Springs Gazette.

Honesty.

"Young man," asked the proprietor of the store, who was making the rounds of the various departments, "how can you afford to dress so elaborately and expensively on the salary we pay you?"

"I can't," gloomily answered the salesman. "I ought to have more salary."

Driven to Drink.

Artist—My next picture at the academy will be entitled "Driven to Drink." His Friend—Ah, some powerful portrayal of baffled passion, I suppose? Artist—Oh, no; it's a horse approaching a water trough!

The bank checks passing through the clearing houses in London and New York in one month exceed the value of all the gold and silver coin in the world.

Give a youth resolution and the alphabet, and who shall place limits to his career?

The King Shirt



...THE KING SHIRT...

The Best Up-to-date Shirt Made.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple, practical, and profitable idea? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN, 230, Foster Avenue, North, Washington, D. C., for their \$50 prize offer.

F. E. O'FLYNN.

BARRISTER, Belleville, Ont.
Dated at Madoc this 21st of Nov., 1899.

MADOC DAIRY.

THE UNDERSIGNED will deliver Milk in the Village of Madoc all the year round at 5 cents per quart.
R. JOHNSON & SON.

W. J. MOORE, B. C. L.,

BARRISTER and Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer.

OFFICE:—Over W. W. Connor & Son's Hardware Store,
MONEY TO LOAN.

DR. HARPER,

Graduate of Trinity University, Fellow of Trinity Medical College, Licentiate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
Office:—Durham street, opposite Brown's Carriage Shop, Madoc.

DR. HARRISON.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, etc., Graduate of Queen's University, Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.
Specialty—Diseases of Women and Children.
OFFICE: Opposite Methodist Church.

Madoc's Reliable JEWELLERY STORE

keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

Rolled Plate Goods

consisting of Brooches, Collar Buttons, Cuff Buttons, Cuff Links, Cuff Dumbbells, Shirt Studs, Locketts, Stick Pins, Hat Pins, Tie Pins, Emblem Pins, Filled Rings, Solid Gold Gem and Wedding Rings, Chains, Alberts, Lorgnettes, Guards in roll plate, silk and hair.

The public will save money by getting my quotations before purchasing elsewhere of Watches, Clocks, etc.

You will find my Repairing Department fully equipped to do all classes of Repairing. All work guaranteed.

THOS. TUCKER.

Ten Per Cent.

Is not such a large amount on ten cents, but on ten dollars 10 per cent. means \$1.00.

If you had intended spending ten dollars on papering your room this fall it will now only cost you \$9.00.

Paper is just as good; season for hanging quite equal that of spring, rather preferable, for you will have the entire winter indoors when you can best enjoy home comforts and cosy corners.

Our papers are handsome. Our salesmen courteous. Our stock complete. Our prices lower than With any other house in Canada.

C. B. Scantlebury.

Belleville, Kingston and Winnipeg.

Elevator for Sale!

Having decided to withdraw from grain buying at Eldorado, providing I can sell the Elevator there, I now offer it for sale at a low price and easy terms.

A. F. WOOD.

Madoc, Feb. 14, 1898.

Jas. Whytock, BUTCHER,

DEALER IN GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, MADOC. — — — — — ONTARIO.

Before you purchase an organ, do not forget that the

CONLEY CHURCH ORGAN

Is a high grade instrument. The case is the very latest design. The tone is acknowledged to be superior to all others.

In our line we lead, others follow.

THE CONLEY-CHURCH ORGAN and PIANO CO.

HIGH CLASS HOGS FOR SERVICE.

The best Berkshire Boar Pig for his age shown at Toronto this year, with a pedigree to substantiate his quality. One aged Berkshire Boar, from imported stock on both sides. One imported Tamworth Boar and one Yearling Boar from best prize winning stock.

For Sale.

Two Tamworth Boar Pigs and three Sows, over three months old, bred by A. C. Hallman, from Whiteacre Christal, imported, and from imported stock on the dam side; also three Boars and two Sow Pigs by imported Nimrod No. 174. A number of pure bred Berkshire Pigs of both sexes at reasonable prices, and a nice lot of cross bred Pigs for feeding purposes. Some excellent sows already bred, and others fit for service that can be bred to order.

W. I. TUMELTY.

Madoc Pump Factory!

—ALL KINDS OF—

Wood and Iron Pumps
Suction, Force, and combined Suction and Force.

Our Stock Pump is giving the best satisfaction of any Pump in the market

Repairing promptly done, charges moderate.

Sole agents for the Brandford steel Power and Pumping Windmills

—AND—

Gearless Fanning Mills.
Try one of our "MAPLE LEAF" No. 1 Brandford, or POST FEED GRINDERS.
Call and see our new IDEAL and SUPERIOR Force Pumps. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HART BROS.

You Ask Why?

- 1st—Because the front won't break or push up.
- 2nd—The braces passing under the front don't drag or break it.
- 3rd—Perspiration cannot touch the front.
- 4th—The collar button at the back of the collar band being covered prevents the irritation and chafing of the neck which the old style of shirt does.
- 5th—The attachment at back to keep the tie in place.
- 6th—Solid comfort in wearing it.
- 7th—Saves Laundry.
- 8th—Perfect fitting.
- 9th—Unexcelled for full dress.
- 10th—Once worn, always worn.
- 11th—The fat man's necessity.
- 12th—The thin man's luxury.

For Sale by

BENSON O'HARA

Men's Furnisher and Clothier,

MADOC, ONT.

Farm for Sale or to Rent.

South half of lot 18, in the 7th concession of Thurlow, 60 acres, under good state of cultivation. Ploughing all done, fine buildings, 1 mile from Plainfield. For particulars apply to
GEO. MARTIN,
Plainfield.

Miss Berta C. Huyck, A. T. C. M.

Honor Graduate of Toronto Conservatory (Music)

—TEACHER OF—

Pianoforte, Singing and Theory

Will visit Madoc every

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

For Terms etc. call at Mrs. Moon's Prince Albert St.

or address Tweed, Ont.

Concert engagements accepted.

MONEY'S MONEY

Any man who wears the J. D. King Co.'s **Stub Proof** Rubbers makes money—money that will jingle in his pocket. Search the world over and you will find nothing better than **Stub Proof** Rubbers, because there is nothing better.

Any progressive dealer can tell you all about **Stub Proof**, if not, write to the J. D. King Co., and they will tell you.

You can't afford to be without them, because they are the best. See that **Stub Proof** is STAMPED on the bottom of each shoe. The J. D. KING CO., Limited, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg.

John Mouncey, Sole Agent, Madoc.

FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING

The undersigned has purchased for cash a full stock of Furniture and proposes to sell for cash at such prices as will remove all necessity for buying out of town.

Having secured the services of an experienced man, all repairing, picture framing, and upholstering will be done to order.

UNDERTAKING.

A first-class hearse has been purchased and undertaken in all its branches will be promptly attended to.

TERMS MODERATE.

D. A. CALDWELL.

Wood Block, Madoc.

S. ROLLINS

GROCER

—AND—

BUTCHER.

NORTH HASTINGS REVIEW.

JOHN R. ORR, Publisher and Proprietor.

["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."]

TERMS: \$1.00 if paid Strictly in Advance.

24th Year. NEW SERIES. No. 8.

Madoc, County of Hastings, Thursday, February 22, 1900.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

The Boers Are on The Run!

Brilliant British Successes All Along The Line.

Kimberley Relieved—Cronje Army in Headlong Retreat, if not Captured—Buller Pushing His Army Forward to the Relief of Ladysmith.

THE tide of war has turned in South Africa, and the Boer Burghers who have so successfully barred the British advance for the past two or three months have at last been out-generated, out-maneuvred, defeated, and sent flying headlong back into their own territory, closely pursued by the irresistible forces under Gens. Lord Roberts and Kitchener.

The past week has been full of stirring events, and the masterly generalship of Roberts and Kitchener has been clearly indicated. Quietly and secretly for weeks past have their preparations been going on so that when the time was ripe for them to strike it would fall with no uncertain sound on the ears of the enemy. The Boers boasted that their positions at Modder River and Magersfontein were impregnable, but British courage was equal to the emergency. Early in the week Gen. French, the brilliant cavalry leader, was sent forward with 8,000 mounted men on the east flank of the enemy, and by swift marches he suddenly appeared in rear of the Boer main position, capturing many of their supply depots, and routing the enemy surrounding Kimberley entered that town amid great rejoicing on Thursday last. The British infantry divisions were hurried forward to his support and with the intention of surrounding the Boer army under Cronje, but that wily General quickly saw the trap that was being laid for him, and, having no taste for a stand-up fight in the open with British bayonets, he has since been the leader of an inglorious and precipitant retreat toward Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, hotly pursued by the forces under Roberts and Kitchener, and as latest despatches indicate, with every prospect of being rounded up and captured or his army hopelessly broken up.

In Natal, in the West, Gen. Buller is again assaulting the Boer position in front of the Tugela, and the indications are that now he will drive the enemy before him and effect the relief of the beleaguered garrison under Gen. White at Ladysmith, the news of which we may hear at any time.

A TRIUMPHANT ENTRY.

Modder River, Monday, Feb. 19.—Although the rapid march of Gen. French's division was marked by a number of conflicts, his actual entry into Kimberley was unopposed. When the British were still eight miles off the signalling corps intercepted a heliograph message from the beleaguered garrison to Modder River, saying: "The Boers are shelling the town." The advance column replied: "This is General French coming to the relief of Kimberley." The garrison was incredulous, and thought the message a Boer ruse, and flashed the query: "What regiment are you?" The reply satisfied the defenders of Kimberley.

Anxiously awaited succor was at hand, and a few hours later General French, at the head of a column, made a triumphant entry into the place, the people surrounding the troops and intermingling with them cheering wildly, grasping the soldiers' hands, waving flags, hats, handkerchiefs, and exhibiting in a hundred ways the intensity of their joy. The inhabitants had been on short rations for some time, eating horseflesh and lying in burrows under heaps of mine refuse. Diminishing rations had been served out daily at 11 o'clock in the market square, under the shell fire of the enemy, whose guns opened on the square whenever the inhabitants assembled.

The pursuit of the Boers by Kitchener bears out the old adage that a stern chase is a long chase. Since Friday last the scourge of the Mahdists has disappeared as completely from public view as if his own favorite battle ground of the Sudan had again swallowed him up. It is to be hoped that when he emerges from the veldt of the Orange Free State he will be heralded by the announcement of a victory as great in its effects as that of Omdurman. It was an old time custom of Kitchener to disappear into the desert and to surprise British, after he had been almost forgotten, by the story of some object accomplished, omitting all reference to the difficult and arduous steps leading to it. This habit doubtless clings to him. The empire, however, is bound to repose the utmost confidence in the man who for years fought the fierce Arabs in their own fastnesses, and on many occasions undertook just such a pursuit as the one he is now leading.

So far as can be made out the situation is as follows: The Boers are retreating along the north bank of the Modder River with several British brigades under Kitchener in pursuit and on their flank, the object being to head them to the south towards Bloemfontein and prevent them from going north in the direction of Winburg, where they might affect a junction with a reinforcing column from Ladysmith brought by railway. It would seem that General Macdonald is marching slightly northwest so as to cause the enemy to deviate southward and keep them within reach of the remaining British force which calculates to bring them to a stand near Bloemfontein. Whatever the efforts employed, the object of Kitchener must be to keep the enemy within the Free State and prevent him from reaching any point near the border of Natal, where Joubert would enter into the affair. A decisive action cannot long be delayed, and news of it may come at any moment.

British Casualties to Date.

London, Feb. 17.—The total British casualty returns up to to-night officially reported from all sources in the South African war are as follows:

KILLED.	
Officers	152
Men	1,477
Total	1,629
WOUNDED.	
Officers	380
Men	5,050
Total	5,430
MISSING.	
Officers	112
Men	2,781
Total	2,893
Other fatalities reported.	563
Total casualties	10,515

Novel Assessment Plan.

Simcoe County Council has adopted a novel scheme for equalizing county assessment. Councillor James Ross was appointed to visit every township and select 15 farms, best, medium, and poorest, five of each, and assess them at full value, the average assessment of the fifteen to be the unit of equalization for that township. Similar methods will be followed in towns and incorporated villages. Mr. Ross will be assisted in every municipality by one councillor, who must not, however, be a representative of the municipality under consideration.

Work on the railroad from Ormsby to Bancroft is being pushed along vigorously.

Canadians are in the Fighting!

KILLED 22, WOUNDED 61.

A special despatch received at Madoc just before going to press on (Wednesday) afternoon brings the intelligence that the Royal Canadian Regiment participated in the attack on the retreating Boer army at Modder River on Sunday. The Canadians lost 22 killed and 61 wounded. Among the killed are two Toronto men, Ptes. Findlay and Manion; Ottawa men, Ptes. Lewis, Jackson and Burns, and Montreal's, Ptes. Goodfellow, Lester, Barrie and McQueen. The wounded includes 8 from Toronto, 7 from Ottawa, and 8 from Montreal. The balance of killed and wounded are spread over the other sections of the contingent, Belleville boys happily being not among the unfortunate ones.

Another telegram says Ladysmith has been relieved by Gen. Buller's forces.

Wollaston Council.

TOWN HALL, February 10, 1900.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. Members present: Mr. R. S. Perry, Reeve; Messrs. T. Culbertson, Geo. B. Gerrard, Albert Wright and Geo. Pattison, Councillors. Communications received from the clerk of Limerick respecting repairing of Deer River bridge on Hastings road. Communication from C. S. Sanderson respecting cutting of timber on road allowance in township of Wollaston. Communication from Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands re the selling of timber on road allowance by the Council.

On motion of Gerrard and Wright the clerk was instructed to write the Commissioner of Crown Lands and ascertain if there were any timber dues due Wollaston for timber cut in the township.

An application was received from Mr. Alex. Watt for the assessing of the township of Wollaston for the year 1899. On motion Mr. Watt's application for the assessing was accepted at a salary of \$80, and he was instructed to put all lots on the Roll authorized by law.

On motion of Gerrard and Culbertson the tender of Mr. J. R. Orr for the printing for the township of Wollaston for the year 1899 was accepted. The auditor's report for the year 1899 was read and laid on the table for further explanation of the item of postage.

On motion of Gerrard and Pattison the following orders were granted: Order to John Gilroy for the sum of \$5, balance in full of salary for collecting roll for 1899.

Order for \$1.70 for postage. Order to collector for the sum of \$5.50 to rectify error in roll of 1899.

Order to J. Gilroy for the sum of \$20 to be applied on salary for collecting roll of 1899.

On motion of Gerrard and Wright, Mr. Thos. Culbertson was authorized to act in behalf of Wollaston in repairing Deer River bridge on Hastings road between Wollaston and Limerick. The by-law appointing Mr. Alex. Watt assessor of the Township of Wollaston, for the year 1900, and the by-law appointing other township officers were given their necessary readings, signed, sealed and numbered, and on motion of Culbertson and Pattison, the council adjourned to meet at the call of the Reeve.

WM. H. NUGENT,
T'p Clerk.

A Prosperous and Patriotic Insurance Company.

The Galt Reformer of a recent date, in referring to the fact that the Gore Mutual Fire Insurance Co. had contributed the handsome sum of \$1000 to the National Patriotic Fund, had the following flattering remarks to say of this popular Co., which will be endorsed by its many patrons in this section:—

The outcome of the past year's operations cannot but be in the highest degree satisfactory to the members, as it is creditable to Directors, Agents and the Management generally. Galt is proud to rank as the headquarters of so large and flourishing an institution and to share, as it must, in the good repute attaching to the name of the "Gore" wherever it does business. The Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company is essentially sound in the system under which it operates; it is fortunate in the possession of a General Manager of large experience and peculiarly shrewd business capacity, allied with personal qualities of attractive nature and unblemished probity; it is happy in the staunch allegiance of its corps of faithful and pushing agents—in all respects, let us say in brief, it challenges public admiration no less than it commands public respect and confidence. May the "Gore District" witness many another celebration of a progressive and prosperous business year.

MADOC'S PATRIOTIC FUND!

A GRAND SHOWING FOR OUR TOWN UP TO THIS DATE.

Madoc's share to the Patriotic Fund contributions will reflect the highest credit on our little Town. Since our last issue the following amounts have been received, and the whole will be sent forward by the treasurer, Mr. R. T. Gray, this week:

Previously acknowledged.	\$295 22
Rev. Father O'Brien	2 00
James Stevens	1 00
Wm. Dingman	1 00
John Mouncey	2 00
Jos. Pigden, Sr.	5 00
Madoc High School	4 00
St. John's Anglican Church	7 31
Madoc I.O.O.F. Lodge, 197	10 00
Madoc Model School scholars and teachers	24 71

Grand total to date... \$352 24

Following are the names of the Model School contributors:—

MR. TICE'S DEPARTMENT.	
T. C. Tice	\$2.00
John Dale	25
Isa Rollins	12
Edna Francis	10
K. McTaggart	10
Amy Ballard	10
Emily Stewart	10
Lois Dufos	10
Nora Ross	10
Nellie Caldwell	25
R. Casement	25
Aurelia Francis	10
Madge Rollins	20
Helen Dufos	10
C. McDonald	10
Roy Brown	10
Chas. Wright	\$1.15
Alex. McEtain	10
Ed. Geary	10
Percy Chambers	10
Norman Tice	25
Lou Remion	10
Archie Todd	10
D. McConnell	10
H. McConnell	10
Helen O'Flynn	25
M. Wellington	10
C. Wellington	10
Louise Remion	10
Harold White	10
Flossie Connor	10
Lola Coe	\$1.00
David Elliott	25
Maggie Rollins	10
Paul Aseltine	10
Mabel Fuller	10
Total	\$8 47

MISS STEELE'S DEPARTMENT.	
Allie Kerr	25
Tillie Blount	10
Mabel Reed	10
B. O'Riordan	10
Susie Dale	25
F. O'Riordan	25
Chas. Casement	15
Willie Stewart	10
Willie Burton	10
Briggs Caverly	10
K. Wright	10
Russell Wright	10
T. McNamara	10
Siob. Ballard	10
Orland Bulpit	10
David Giffin	10
Glen Seymour	10
Annie Sagar	10
Bertha Giffin	5
Bessie Farrell	5
C. Kilpatrick	5
C. Embury	5
Ralph Bristol	5
A. M. Steele	\$1.00
Total	\$3 61

MISS HAMILTON'S DEPARTMENT.	
A. Huff	25
Lena Richmond	20
C. Caldwell	15
Maud Bouck	15
M. Mackintosh	10
Lila Thompson	10
E. Ballard	10
A. Johnson	10
L. Chambers	10
M. O'Hara	10
J. O'Hara	10
Allie Thompson	10
Flossie Hill	10
B. Wessels	10
Walter Smith	10
Arnie Pine	10
Elmer Pine	10
Joe Caverly	10
B. Bristol	05
M. Broadworth	05
Arthur West	05
H. Geary	05
M. Hamilton	\$1 00
Total	\$3 45

MISS TULLER'S DEPARTMENT.	
Lottie Harris	30
A. Whytock	25
Roy Dale	25
S. Richmond	10
Bert Embury	05
W. Johnson	10
Bert Leal	10
J. Donohue	10
M. Stewart	10
G. Aylsworth	10
M. Connor	05
Denton Pine	10
Tillie White	10
N. O'Flynn	10
Lynn Rollins	10
G. Miller	05
James White	05
S. Namara	10
J. Caverly	10
S. Tuller	\$1 00
Total	\$3 20

MISS VANKLEEK'S DEPARTMENT.

Lilly Dale	25
H. Wright	\$1.15
G. Johnson	15
M. McGuire	11
J. Hallstone	10
O. O'Riordan	10
V. Cox	10
Iona Gardner	10
Mary Dufos	10
G. Aylsworth	10
A. Mackintosh	10
K. McCoy	10
G. Moon	10
C. Moon	10
R. Brown	10
M. Vankleek	\$1.00
Other subscriptions	12
Total	\$3 97

MISS MCARTHY'S DEPARTMENT.

H. McGuire	10
R. Keating	10
Earl Battams	10
Willie Dufos	10
B. McTaggart	10
Chas. Watson	10
Mary Watson	10
Carl McCoy	10
John Rylott	5
Percy Rylott	5
W. Bailey	5
Hector Carson	5
Lizzie Harris	5
F. Farrell	1
M. Farrell	1
H. Embury	1
A. Wessels	1
M. McCarthy	\$1 10
Total	\$2 10

The Bancroft Times says:—Mr. Thos. Callahan of the Rathbun Company arrived in town on Tuesday, and at once proceeded to make arrangements for building a large mill here in the spring. Part of Mr. Walter Mullett's farm, close to the river, has been leased, and work will be commenced immediately. From 100 to 200 men will be given employment during the summer months. The benefits to be derived from having such an industry in our midst can hardly be estimated, and Bancroft will undoubtedly boom.

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED

Dr. Hall's Rheumatic CURE
Will Cure any Form of Rheumatism
FOUR POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:
FIRST—QUICKEST TO CURE
SECOND—SAFEST TO TAKE
THIRD—MOST HIGHLY ENDORSED
FOURTH—CHEAPEST TO BUY
One bottle contains ten days' treatment
IN BIG BOTTLES, 50 CENTS.
THE DR. HALL MEDICINE CO.
Canadian Agency, Kingston, Ont.
FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS

DR. H. HALL, NEW YORK

FOUR POINTS IN ITS FAVOR:

FIRST—QUICKEST TO CURE

SECOND—SAFEST TO TAKE

THIRD—MOST HIGHLY ENDORSED

FOURTH—CHEAPEST TO BUY

One bottle contains ten days' treatment

IN BIG BOTTLES, 50 CENTS.

THE DR. HALL MEDICINE CO.

Canadian Agency, Kingston, Ont.

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS

J. C. DALE & Co., Bankers,

DALE'S BLOCK, MADOC, ONT.

A General Banking Business Transacted. Drafts on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received, and interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Interest added to principal half-yearly, on the 11th of May and the 11th of Nov. of each year.

J. C. DALE, Manager.

REFERENCE:—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

E.D.O'Flynn & Sons

BANKERS,

MADOC, — — ONT

Established 1877.

Capital Paid up.....\$150,000.00.
Rest in First Mortgages 50,000.00.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Interest on deposits at 4 per cent per annum compounded half yearly

E. D. O'FLYNN

H. H. O'FLYNN. F. W. O'FLYNN

A large amount of money to loan at the most favorable rates.

F. W. O'FLYNN.

Business - - - Directory.

A Handy Reference List of Leading Business Places in Madoc.

DRY GOODS & MILLINERY.

Alex. Milne,
Benson O'Hara.

xxx

GENERAL DRY GOODS.

W. A. McMaster.

xxx

GROCERIES.

D. W. Rollins,
Geo. Wright,
R. T. Gray.

xxx

HARDWARE & TINWARE.

M. W. Connor & Son,
G. A. Rollins.

xxx

DRUGS & BOOKS.

W. S. Harper, M. D.
C. G. Wilson.

xxx

WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

Geo. F. Maybee.

xxx

BOOTS & SHOES.

John Mouncey,
Morrice & Son.

xxx

BANKS.

J. C. Dale & Co.,
E. D. O'Flynn & Sons.

xxx

FURNITURE & UNDERTAKING.

Marshall Maybee,
D. A. Caldwell.

xxx

TAILORING.

Alex. Belair,
J. B. Lewis.

xxx

MANUFACTURERS.

White's Agricultural Works,
J. R. Brown.

xxx

BAKERS.

W. N. Sager & Son.

xxx

PUMP MANUFACTURERS.

Hart Bros.

xxx

PIANOS, ORGANS & SEWING MACHINES.

The Conley Church Organ & Piano Co.

xxx

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, COAL & SHINGLES.

Fred Rollins.

xxx

BARBER SHOPS.

F. Vandervoort,
W. A. Carson.

xxx

RESTAURANTS.

John Caverly.

xxx

HOTELS.

St. Lawrence Hall, J. L. McGuire, Prop.

xxx

INSURANCE.

J. C. Dale,
J. S. Davis.

xxx

LIVERY.

Kerr's Livery

Lance Tooth Cross-cut Saws.



Save labor. Save time. Save grunting. Save files. It stands without a rival, and is the Fastest Cutting Saw in the world. It has beaten the best Canadian and American-made Saws 33 1/3 per cent. in every contest. Its superiority consists in its excellent temper. It is tempered under the Secret Chemical Process, which toughens and refines the steel. It gives a finer and keener cutting edge and will hold it twice as long as by any other process.

M. W. CONNOR & SON,

Next Door South of Dale's Block.

Agricultural

A FEEDING EXPERIMENT AT THE
ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL
COLLEGE

*Mangels v. Sugar Beets for Milk
Production.

Chemical analyses show that sugar beets contain a lower percentage of nutritive material than mangels. The main difference in nutritive material, however, is in connection with the fat and heat producing substances, sugar beets containing more of such substances than mangels. In order to test the comparative value of these two kinds of roots for milk production, two experiments, each with different cows, have been completed, and the results of the two experiments correspond so closely that they are of interest.

In each experiment four cows were used. They were selected from the herd in the dairy department, care being taken to select cows as nearly as possible in the same stage of lactation. After a week's preparatory feeding, during which all the cows were fed the same ration, the rations were changed. Two of the cows were fed sixty pounds of sugar beets per cow per day for two weeks, then they were fed sixty pounds of mangels per cow per day for two weeks. The other two cows were fed sixty pounds of mangels per cow per day during the first two weeks, and then changed to sixty pounds of sugar beets per cow per day during the next two weeks. Thus each experiment lasted four weeks, and each cow was fed two weeks on sugar beets. In addition to the roots, the cows received a meal ration of 100 lbs. per cow per day, and what clover hay they would eat, each cow receiving like quantities of hay and meal. In the first experiment, the meal ration consisted of equal parts by weight of peas, barley, and oats, and each cow was fed seven pounds of this mixture per day. During the second experiment, each cow was fed six pounds of bran and two pounds of pea meal per day.

It might have been a better test of the relative nutritive value of these two foods, had no meal been fed; but the object of these experiments was to test the influence of these foods upon the milk flow when fed as they most likely would be in ordinary practice, namely, in conjunction with a meal ration. This seems to be the main practical point at issue, and the question in which practical men are most interested.

Comments.

1. In each experiment there is a

Only a Woman's Story

BUT IT WILL BRING HOPE TO
MANY SILENT SUFFERERS.

Serious Prostration—Heart Weakness—
Aging Pain and Misery such as
Woman Alone Endure Made the
Life of Mrs. Thomas Sears a
Burden.

Just a woman's story.
Not strange, because it happens
every day; not romantic or thrilling,
but just a story of misery and suffering
such as, unfortunately, too many
women endure in silence.

For several years Mrs. Thomas
Sears, of St. Catharines, felt her illness
gradually but surely gaining a
firmer hold upon her system, and ultimately
she almost despaired of recovery.
To a reporter who called
upon her, Mrs. Sears said:

"What I have suffered is almost beyond
description. My illness has
been gradually growing upon me,
and eighteen months ago I found myself
almost helpless. My nerves were
shattered, my heart weak and my
entire system seemingly broken down.
I had no rest for a day; the little
I did get did not refresh me. I
was in constant agony, and only a
woman can understand what I endured
as I tried to do my household
work. Any sudden noise would
frighten me and I was in a condition
bordering on collapse. At times
I experienced attacks of vertigo, and
these seemed to me to be the worst
of my sufferings. I treated with
three different doctors and spent
much money in this way, but without
avail, and I was in a condition
bordering on despair. I was urged to
try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in
December, 1898, I consented to do so.
I first got four boxes and noticed
a change for the better; the illness
I had finished the second box. When
the four boxes were finished there was
a great change for the better, and I
then procured another half dozen
boxes. Before these were all used I
was again enjoying the blessing of
good health. There can be no doubt
of my cure because months have
passed since I discontinued taking Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills, and during that
time I have never felt the slightest
symptom of the illness I had
suffered from. I am now
cheerful and strongly urge other women
who are suffering to use this
wonderful medicine, feeling sure that
it will cure them, as it did me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific
for all forms of weakness. The
blood is re-organized, irregularities are
corrected, strength returns and disease
disappears. So remarkable have
been the cures performed by these
little pills that their fame has spread
to the far end of civilization. Where-
ever you go you will find the most
important article in every drug store
to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

slight difference in the total milk
yield in favor of the mangels, amount-
ing to 750 lbs. in one case and 855 lbs.
in the other, in the milk produced by
four cows in two weeks.

2. In each experiment, cows 1 and 2
started on sugar beets and finished on
mangels, while cows 3 and 4 started
on mangels and finished on sugar
beets. Therefore, in the first trial,
cow No. 1 decreased in milk flow, and
cow No. 2 increased in milk flow after
being changed from sugar beets to
mangels; and both cows 3 and 4
decreased in milk flow after being
changed from mangels to sugar beets.
In the second trial, however, all the
cows gave more milk during the second
two weeks than during the first
two, but the cows which were changed

PROOF POSITIVE.

The Truth About Backache Proved
By Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. Katy Loughheed Gives Evidence—No
Doubt in the Minds of the People of
Staples—Backache is Really Kid-
ney Ache.

Staples, Feb. 12.—There is no
doubt in the mind of the people of
this district that the contention
that backache is a symptom of
kidney disease, is literally and absolutely
correct. If not, how is it that
Dodd's Kidney Pills, a kidney medi-
cine, cures backache? For there is no
dispute about it that Dodd's Kidney
Pills do cure backache. New cases in
this neighborhood are coming to light
every day. Mrs. Katy Loughheed is
one of the most recent, but there are
scores more.

It has long been contended that
backache is really kidney ache. But
up to within ten years ago, when
Dodd's Kidney Pills were first given
to the world, the fact had never been
actually proved. But Dodd's Kidney
Pills have turned the theory into a
fact. If one has backache one's kid-
neys are out of order, and no amount
of medicine which does not act on the
kidneys will relieve the slightest good.
How many people have been cured
with lame back and given up trying to
be cured in despair? They were not
aware that backache is but a sym-
ptom, not a disease.

The real backache, about which no-
body who ever experiences it can be
mistaken, is not an ache of the back
at all. It is the ache of disordered
kidneys. The kidneys are situated
opposite the small of the back. Thus
the pain is termed backache. It is no
use treating backache, so called, locally.
It is the kidneys that demand
treatment. That is the reason that
Dodd's Kidney Pills have such a re-
putation for curing backache.

Mrs. Katy Loughheed, of Staples,
writes:

"I can highly recommend Dodd's
Kidney Pills as the best thing I ever
lame back that I ever got. I have
only used two boxes and they cured me."

from sugar beets to mangels made a
greater increase, on the whole, than
those which were changed from
mangels to sugar beets.

3. Everything considered, these ex-
periments indicate that there is very
little, if any, difference between
mangels and sugar beets as foods for
stimulating the flow of milk. It must
be remembered, however, that
these trials have no bearing upon the
relative values of the two foods for
maintaining life or producing fat.

4. On the College farm mang is
given much larger yields per acre
than sugar beets.

POULTRY EXPERIMENTS.

People are generally interested to
know which breed lays the most eggs,
but comparatively few people know or
think of the fact that some breed may
yield more food value in weight con-
tained in fewer eggs, than another
breed puts into a considerable larger
number.

The number of eggs is only a part
of what we should know of the egg pro-
duction, therefore, in order to be able
to judge of the relative merit of
breeds, the weight as well as the num-
ber of eggs, should be known. Then,
if the amount of food consumed, is
known, the data is at hand to deter-
mine which of the breeds have re-
turned the most for food consumed
and which one has therefore been the
most profitable food producer.

In order to collect some data on this
point, the North Carolina experiment
station made careful weights of the
eggs from different yards, for the first
six months of last year, and found
that the eggs from Lephora pullets, a
These weigh nearly two and a quarter
pounds to the dozen. The light Brahma
lay the largest hen's eggs, and these
are one and three-quarters
pounds per dozen. The lightest eggs
are from Leghorns pullets, a little un-
der one and one-eighth pounds per
dozen. On what other article of food will
people be content to pay the same
price for what may vary over 50 per
cent in value? Or what producer or
kind will consent to supply all the
way up to fifty-five per cent more
than market value and not think to
add to the standard price for addition-
al value?

The above bulletin says it is perhaps
an open question whether the value of
articles of food ever reappears in the
eggs produced by hens.

The facts will not be denied for milk
after a cow has been regaled on a
fresh pasture containing wild onions.
Neither will it, if the cow is fed tur-
nips or cabbage, within a few hours
before milking. The flesh is also
reportedly tainted, and we have heard
reports of fried chicken flavored with
onion from the recent feeding of the
birds.

In March, 1899, an experiment was
begun to find if a small proportion of
chopped onion salad with the poultry
food would flavor the eggs sufficiently
to be noticeable, and if so, how long
time would be required to make the
flavor noticeable; and, third, how long

HAVE YOU TASTED SALADA CEYLON GREEN TEA?

It is far more delicious than Japan. Sold only in
Lead Packets.

can the flavor be detected after the
onions are left out of food.
The conclusions are that it is prob-
able that no eggs after a week's ab-
stinence are ill-flavored with onions;
that flavors can be fed into onions and
that to insure fine-flavored eggs it is
necessary to restrict runs enough so
no considerable amount of the food
can be of such a character as to yield
ill-flavored eggs.

SEED DEVELOPMENT.

Improvement of seed for all crops is
a great demand. When no greater
care is given to growing seed than is
bestowed upon the general crop, no
improvement in seed can be had, and
consequently no improvement in the
yield and quality of the general crop
can be realized.

To conform to the natural demands
of the several crops of grains and
vegetables produced on the farm in
the production of seed, is to insure
great improvement in the seed and a
necessary improvement to the yield
and quality of the general crop
grown from such improved seed.

Take corn, and what are the de-
mands made in order to improve the
seed? Does not "nature itself teach"
that one stalk growing in a place will
produce a better growth than if one
or two more stalks are grown together
with the one stalk? What then are
the imperative demands of nature
law, in order to the improvement of
seed of this great staple?

The rule then to be observed is to
grow each stalk by itself, with suffi-
cient distance to insure the most per-
fect growth and permit perfect ferti-
lization.

Potatoes are capable of like im-
provement by planting the very best
for seed purposes with wide space be-
tween hills and when the plants are
two or four inches high thin out to
one stalk in a hill; this will give the
greatest opportunity to grow to per-
fection, and but one stalk in a place
gives a larger and better growth to
the tubers at 1 consequently finer and
more productive seed will be produced
in this line.

A SISTER SAVED.

Sickness Banished—Health Restored

Gentlemen,—Dr. Ward's Blood and
Nerve Pills have done my sister so
much good that in grateful apprecia-
tion I told Mr. Trufely, Druggist, I
would gladly give a testimonial un-
solicited, as to their merits. My
sister, 15 years of age, caught a vi-
olent cold—since then she has been in
very poor health, lost all colour, was
anemic, her blood had no vitality, and
she had no physical strength, she be-
came extremely nervous, so much so
that she could not stand any exertion
or excitement, and it was impossible
for her to get restful sleep. She lost
her appetite, her heart became very
weak, palpitating so violently that
she could hardly breathe at the slight-
est exertion. When she commenced
taking Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve
Pills, however, she was in a state of
complete physical and nervous pro-
stration. Her blood was scanty
with no more strength than water.
Since taking Dr. Ward's Blood and
Nerve Pills she has been rapidly mend-
ing, her appetite has returned, she
sleeps well, her nerves are stronger,
and her heart gained strength so that
it is able to fulfill its functions. Prior
to taking Dr. Ward's Pills she had
tried many medicines without any
special benefit. Dr. Ward's Blood and
Nerve Pills are certainly the only
medicine that has done any good. Be-
fore taking them she was getting
weaker, her heart and nerves losing
strength daily. Daily taking them
taking them she has daily and con-
tinuously gained health and strength.

CLARA ELLIOTT,
30 College street,
Peterborough, Ont.

REASON FOR WINTER FLAVOR.

The cause of "winter flavor," I
think is poor ventilation and filth in
cow-stables, and is influenced by feeds.
Less "winter flavor," when cows are
fed good ensilage, and are kept very
clean and fed roots ensilage and
healthy food. To pastureize the
cream and use a large portion start-
er will improve it.—F. W. Culbertson.

Best Remedy in the World for Catarrh.

Miss Bessie McK. Kennedy, of King-
ston, N.B., says: "I have used Cat-
arrh-o-zone in the world for that
disease." Catarrh-o-zone is a new sci-
entific treatment that cures Catarrh,
Asthma, Bronchitis and Irritable
throat. Very pleasant and effective
to use, contains no deleterious drugs.
Catarrh-o-zone is for sale by all re-
liable druggists. Trial outfit sent
for 10c in stamps by N. C. POLSON &
CO., Kingston, Ont., Proprietors.

RINGS AND GLOVES.

News comes—and from Paris—that
we are supposed to wear our rings
and gloves. But the fashion is
a vulgar one, and will be adopted
by none but extremists. There is
some excuse for its existence in
France, however, for in France women
still persist in wearing tight-fitting
gloves, which in America and England
are considered the worst form.

VICTORIA'S NEW TEA HOUSE.

England's Queen intends to add one
more to the list of tea houses on the
Himalayan estate. Each of these re-
sidents is decorated to represent some
particular country. For instance,
there is "India," which is furnished
with bamboo and Indian matting, while
"China" is decorated with the Celestial
emblems in beautiful colorings.
The new tea house is to be "America,"
and will be put up in readiness for
next year.

A YOUNG GIRL'S DANCER.

HOW SHE OVERCAME IT AND BAF-
FLED HER TORMENTOR.

Toronto, Dec. 26th.—Miss Ida Hob-
kirk, of 184 Harbord St., this city, is a
young lady who is exceedingly
popular with a very extensive circle
of friends, all of whom are rejoicing
over her recent escape from a terrible
danger. The story of her experience
is deeply interesting, told in her own
straightforward way.

Here is her narrative: In 1896, I took
a position in a down-town store. My
work was not unusually hard, but I
soon found I could not stand it, and
my health failed. I grew very thin,
had splitting headaches continually,
dizzy spells, and extreme weakness.
My tongue was thickly furled, harsh
and dry, every morning, and I arose
tired and aching. I was dull and low-
spirited all the time.

"My sister had used Dr. Arnold's
English Tonic Pills with remarkable
benefit, and I also began to take them.
I candidly state that improvement
began almost immediately, till to-
day I am in better health, and feel
much stronger than I have been for
years. To Dr. Arnold's English Tonic
Pills, and to them alone the credit
is due."

Every girl and woman who suffers
as Miss Hobkirk did, should use Dr.
Arnold's English Tonic Pills. They
will give new life and health.

Dr. Arnold's English Tonic Pills,
the only medicine that cures diseases
by killing the germs that cause it,
are sold by all druggists at 75c a box;
sample box 25c, or sent post-paid
on receipt of price by The Arnold
Chemical Co., Limited, Canada Life
Building, 42 King St. West, Toronto.

CREMATION IN NORWAY.

Norway has a law dealing with
cremation. According to the act
every person over 15 years of age can
be cremated after death if he or she
has made a declaration in the pres-
ence of two witnesses. For those un-
der 15 a declaration on the part of
the parents is necessary.

The night before Sir Redvers Buller
left London for South Africa, he was
a visitor at the famous "Benefact
Room" of the Lyceum Theatre, where
he predicted that his absence from
England would not extend over a long-
er period than twelve months.

La Toscana, 100.

RELIANCE CIGAR
FACTORY, Montreal.

It is difficult to realize that in
steaming from Cape Town to Durban
the transports have almost as far to
go as if they were coasting right round
England and Scotland.

O'KEEFE'S MALT

Integrates and Strengthens
LLOYD WOOD, Toronto, GENERAL AGENT.

SHAKESPEARE'S NAME.

The name of Shakespeare can be
spelt 4,000 different ways. The poet
himself spelt it 22 ways.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

The "Balmoral," Free Box 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Hotel Carlskron, European Plan. Rooms
taken from 10c to 50c. Free bath and
G.T.R. Station, Montreal. Geo. Carlskron & Co., Proprietors.

AVENUE HOUSE, McGill College Avenue,
Family Hotel. Rates \$1.50
per day.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL, Opposite G.T.R. Depot,
Railway. First-class Commercial Hotel. Modern in-
terior—Bath modern.

President Kruger is announced to
have put a tax of from thirty to fifty
per cent on the output of Johannes-
burg gold mines.

"Pharaoh 100," 79 Pages, of Grants, Que- bec, Montreal.

The War Office have so far declined
the services of lady doctors who have
volunteered for South Africa.

Blemishes of the Complexion TREATMENT.

Send one cent stamp for circular. W. J. URBAN
Analytical Chemist, 449 Queen St. W., Toronto.

In the Boer lines at Belmont the
ground was littered with cartridges,
every one of which bore the mark of
the leading London makers.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is
senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY &
CO., doing business in the City of Toledo,
County and State aforesaid, and that said
firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOL-
LARS for each and every case of CATARRH
that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S
CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence, this 23rd day of December, A.D. 1898.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally,
and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces
of the system. Sold by druggists and
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WHAT WAR MEANS

During the last two years 41,375 men
have been killed in battle.

A MARKED DIFFERENCE. Compare LUDELLA CEYLON TEA

The Boers requested President Krug-
er's permission to use Dumdum bul-
lets, but he refused.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All
druggists refund the money if it fails to cure
you. K. W. Groves' signature is on each box.

"Sniping" is firing by sharpshooters
wherever they see an enemy's head or
limb.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been
used by mothers for their children teething. It
cures colic, soothes the gums, allays pain, cures
croup, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It is a
safe and reliable remedy for all ailments of in-
fants and children. Write for a free sample.
K. W. Groves' signature is on each box.

An Irish Fusilier, writing from the
Pretoria race-course, says the prison-
ers are not allowed to receive letters.

W. P. C. 1011

The Boers requested President Krug-
er's permission to use Dumdum bul-
lets, but he refused.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All
druggists refund the money if it fails to cure
you. K. W. Groves' signature is on each box.

"Sniping" is firing by sharpshooters
wherever they see an enemy's head or
limb.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been
used by mothers for their children teething. It
cures colic, soothes the gums, allays pain, cures
croup, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It is a
safe and reliable remedy for all ailments of in-
fants and children. Write for a free sample.
K. W. Groves' signature is on each box.

An Irish Fusilier, writing from the
Pretoria race-course, says the prison-
ers are not allowed to receive letters.

W. P. C. 1011

Calvert's
Carbolic Disinfectants, Sepsis, Gint-
ment, Tooth Powders, etc., have been
awarded 100 medals and diplomas for superior
excellence. Their regular use prevents in-
fectious diseases. Ask your dealer to obtain a
supply. Lists mailed free on application.

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MANCHESTER - ENGLAND.

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Toronto.

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a splendid chance; satisfactory reasons given for selling;
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LEAD, COPPER, BRASS,
Wholesale only. Long Distance Telephone 1729.
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POULTRY, BUTTER, EGGS, APPLES,
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Cor. West-Market & Colborne St., Toronto.

I.C.C. permanently cures
Catarrh of nose,
throat, stomach,
and bladder. 50c & 1.00 box. Write for particulars. The
Indian Catarrh Cure Co., 146 St. James St., Montreal.

LAW
Mills, Miller & Hallen
Barristers-at-law, removed
to Wesley Bldg., Rich-
mond St., W. Toronto.

Sausage Casings—New importations from
Swedish Hog Casings—reliable goods at right prices.
PARK, BLACKWELL & CO., Toronto.

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Religious Pictures, Statuary, and Church Ornaments,
Educational Works. Mail orders receive prompt atten-
tion. D. A. J. BADLER & CO., Montreal.

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EPP'S
GRATEFUL-COMFORTING
COCOA
BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

Angier's
PETROLEUM EMULSION

A most efficient substitute for
cod-liver oil, pleasant to the taste,
and agreeing with the most sensi-
tive stomach. Used by physicians
in the treatment of all throat and
lung troubles, and—if results
count for anything—almost no
limit to the good it can do.

Sample bottle mailed to any address on receipt of 10
cents to cover postage.

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RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY.

The Siege Raised, and the Enemy Surrounding the Town Dispersed.

A despatch from London, says:—The following despatches from Lord Roberts respecting the relief of Kimberley have been published by the War Office:—

"Jacobsdal, Feb. 15.—French, with a force of artillery, cavalry, and mounted infantry, reached Kimberley last evening, Thursday."

"The following from Gen. French was received this morning:—

"I have completely dispersed the enemy from the southern side of Kimberley, from Alexanderfontein to Oliphantsfontein, and am now going to occupy their ground."

"Have captured the enemy's laager and store depot supplies and supplies of ammunition."

"Casualties, about 20 of all ranks wounded."

"Kimberley cheerful and well."

"I have good reason to believe the Magersfontein trenches have been abandoned and that the Boers are endeavouring to escape."

"General French is securing the southern side of Kimberley. One of his columns of mounted infantry is in pursuit of a small party moving towards Bloemfontein."

A despatch from Jacobsdal, Feb. 17, 7.45 p.m., says:—"Much gratified on arrival here to find admirable hospital arrangements made by the German ambulance corps under Dr. Kaestner and Hildebrand, who, with their staffs, have shown the greatest kindness to our wounded, as they have to the Boer wounded. Some of our wounded have been here since December. Some were brought in yesterday."

The following despatch from General Roberts, posted tonight, fills the gaps in the earlier despatches:—

A despatch from Modder River says:—"The sixth division left Waterfall drift and marched here, going on the same evening to Rondevaal drift, to hold the crossing of the Modder river, and leave General French free to act."

"Shortly after arriving here the Mounted Infantry visited Jacobsdal, and found it full of women and children, with four of our wounded men, doing well."

"On the way back the Mounted Infantry were attacked, and nine men were wounded. Col. Henry and Major Roberts and ten men were missing. Both officers were subsequently found at Jacobsdal, slightly wounded."

"The cavalry division is moving in a northerly line, and has apparently already reduced the pressure on Kimberley, as Kekewich signals the enemy abandoned Alexanderfontein and that he has evacuated it."

"French has advanced as far as Abundum, with slight loss, and is pushing on the posts, his rear being held by Mounted Infantry."

"A despatch from the Daily News correspondent at the Modder river in the Orange Free State, and not Modder river station."

FURTHER DETAILS.

A despatch from London, Monday says:—"Further details of General Lord Roberts' well-known plan have been reported. Operations simply prove that he has really attained a large measure of success, but the points that were doubtful Saturday remain almost equally so today. The general evidence, however, is taken to indicate that Commander Cronje has his main force with him, going east of north-east. This frees the greater portion of the troops at Modder river and Kimberley, where a couple of brigades will suffice. Of course the great thing is the reduction of a serious blow to Commander Cronje. The despatch hitherto do not show that this has been done, and the rarity of such a blow on retreaters, unless they are retreating after being dispersed in battle, is pointed out here."

A despatch from the Daily News correspondent at Modder river proves that Lord Roberts' move was a complete surprise to the Boers, as it was not until Friday morning that Gen. Cronje commenced his bold retreat on Bloemfontein between the British columns. He dared not hamper himself by taking his heavy guns, and abandoned them both at Kimberley and Magersfontein. How many, the correspondent does not say. Gen. French has left Kimberley, and is now helping Gen. Buller's well-known plan to smash the remnants of Cronje's army."

The Times' correspondent at Modder river says it is expected that the Boer rear guard will fight all the way to Bloemfontein. It says that a telegram from the Boer commandant was found complaining that the Boers had been completely caught. The despatch concludes:—

"The guns that were pushed on Saturday outrange the Boer guns covering the retreat. The well-known mobility of the Boers has now vanished."

A COSTLY DELAY.

It is now simply confirmed that Gen. Cronje escaped. Every detail received, however, proves how admirably Lord Roberts' plan was conceived and carried out. But for the unexpected delay at Dekiel's drift, which was almost impossible for wagons, the whole Boer force would have been surrounded. The delay of one day there gave them their chance for a hasty retreat."

All the other movements of Lord Roberts were executed exactly to time. Apparently Gen. Cronje is retreating with the main army, and even if he escapes altogether he will probably lose all his baggage."

Specials from Ladysmith report an apparent movement on the part of the Boers toward the Free State, presumably with the object of assisting Gen. Cronje. The news that General Buller is attempting another crossing of the Tugela east of Colenso, after the capture of Hlangwani

hill, therefore, gives great satisfaction. Buller's losses so far have been about 30 in wounded. His entire army is engaged in the operations."

It is announced that the Channel Squadron, instead of going to Gibraltar, has been ordered to remain in British waters until March.

The Daily News' correspondent at Modder river says:—"The Boer position at Kofffontein is said to be very strong. They entertain a wholehearted dread of 10,000 cavalry moving more quickly than they do themselves. We hope to be in Bloemfontein shortly."

The Standard's correspondent at Jacobsdal, telegraphing Thursday, Feb. 15, says:—

"An attack was made yesterday upon the rear of our main body by a force of 1,400 Boers, who were hurrying up from Colerberg. They succeeded in capturing some of our wagons, but Lord Roberts did not delay his march to retake them. There were few casualties on either side. The loss of our supply columns arrived from Honey Nest kloof yesterday, having met with no opposition on the way."

AUSTRALIANS ANNIHILATED.

A correspondent of the London Mail at Naauwpoort, telegraphing Wednesday, and describing the evacuation of Rensberg, says:—

"Two companies of the Wiltshire Regiment, in withdrawing from Kioof camp lost their way, and are missing. Their whereabouts, however, is pretty well known, and they will probably be relieved to-night. The Boer losses around Colerberg on Monday are reported extremely heavy."

The Times has the following despatch from Arundel, dated Wednesday:—

"Two companies of the Wiltshires that were on outpost duty failed to join the force before the retirement from Rensberg, and their absence not being noticed on the parade, they were eventually cut off."

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Naauwpoort, dated Thursday, says nothing of the return of the Wiltshires."

The Daily Telegraph has the following despatch from Naauwpoort, dated February 13, and delayed in transmission:—

"Very severe fighting occurred on both our flanks near Rensberg. The enemy greatly outnumbered our troops, being about 4,000 in number. They attacked the Worcestershire Regiment on their hill, and with desperate determination, charged home, only to experience such a hearty Maxim and rifle fire from our men that the death roll of the assailants must have been considerable."

"A patrol of the Inniskilling Dragoons was surrounded by some 500 Boers, and gallantly cut its way through without losing a man, but a company of New South Wales Mounted Infantry was unfortunately annihilated, most of the men's bayonets, however, bearing the impress of sanguinary conflict with their foes."

"Colonel Conyngham was shot through the heart at the outset of the engagement. The enemy chose the time of the moon's setting for their onslaught. Out of five colonial officers only one returned to camp."

"A strategic and concentrative move back to Arundel has been decided upon. Our guns from Colerberg have been safely removed, one Maxim being destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy."

BRITISH TAKE JACOBSDAL.

A despatch from outside Jacobsdal, Orange Free State, Thursday, says:—"Jacobsdal is now in possession of the British. Yesterday a small cavalry patrol entered the town, and found it full of wounded, including several British from Rensberg. The place was occupied by a small force, which fell back before the patrol."

After a series of small skirmishes a battery of artillery shelled the Boers and drove out the last of the Boers."

When the Boers evacuated Jacobsdal, they were obliged to pass over a ridge, where they afforded a splendid mark for the British guns, which showered shrapnel upon the retreating enemy."

The road between Modder river and Jacobsdal is now open. The distance is only nine miles. The road is available for sending reinforcements and supplies."

STRENGTH OF BOERS.

The British Intelligence department estimates the number of Boers liable to service in the Transvaal at 31,314; in the Orange Free State at 10,000; in the Cape Colony, 4,000; and in the Orange Free State, 4,000, making a total of 61,314, from which 1,833 men are deducted for the police."

The Boers, it is said, have eighteen old guns of all kinds captured from the British, and 73 new guns, classified as follows:—Cressut 15-c. guns, 16; 8.7-inch, 21; 7.5-inch, 32; and 4.7-inch howitzers, 4. Against these, the British sent out mountain guns, 12; horse artillery, 34; field artillery, 13; five-inch howitzers, 37; naval guns, mostly 4.7-inch, 37; heavy siege train guns, 30."

The British forces prior to the war consisted of 9,600 men, 7,000 mounted and 2,600 mounted. On the date of the ultimatum, Oct. 9, they had increased to 12,600 mounted and 3,400 mounted; a total of 16,000. On January 7, there were 3,000 mounted and 19,000 mounted. On February 28, they will consist of 27,800 mounted men and 142,800 mounted."

NAVY RESERVE CALL.

A despatch from London, says:—"A telegram from Portsmouth says the Admiralty enquires at the naval ports have resulted in the assurance that forty-seven additional battleships, cruisers, and torpedo-boat destroyers could be forthwith put to sea."

The Admiralty on Friday ordered the ships in the fleet reserve at Portsmouth to be fully crewed and ready for sea. This is regarded in some quarters as preliminary to putting the whole reserve in readiness for commissioning."

DOWNING PARLIAMENT.

What is Going on in Our Legislative Halls Down at Ottawa.

Mr. McCarthy introduced a bill to amend the Criminal Code of 1892. He explained that the object was to put in infringement of copyright upon the same footing as the infringement of a trademark, and to make both equally subject to the criminal law."

Dr. Montague enquired whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce legislation this session to regulate friendly society insurance."

Mr. Fielding said it was not the intention of the Government to proceed with that measure."

Mr. Flint gives notice of the following resolution:—"That this House is now of opinion that it is desirable and expedient that Parliament should, without delay, enact such measures as will secure the prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in at least those provinces and Territories which have voted in favor of such prohibition."

Mr. Reid introduced a bill to regulate freight rates on railways. He explained that his object was to have a commission appointed to fix passenger and freight rates, and to decide cases of differences between railway companies and their customers."

By way of illustration, he referred to the Standard Oil Company, which is said to get an unfair advantage over its competitors by securing rebates on freight charges. The effect of his bill will be to stop all such practices."

Mr. Charlton introduced a bill to amend the Criminal Code. The object is to raise the age of consent to eighteen years."

Mr. Sifton introduced a bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act. The measure relates to the homesteaded lands of the North-West."

Mr. Davis introduced a bill to amend the Mounted Police Act. This is a measure dealing with promotion from the ranks of the force."

Mr. Marcotte was informed by Mr. Fielding that in the case of Yukon mining claims, parties who had been deprived of their claims through errors of the clerks, or through other mistakes, were being given opportunity to take up other claims as compensation."

Mr. Casey will move that Parliament should meet on a fixed day annually, or on a day between certain fixed limits in December or January."

Colonel Prior will enquire whether an order-in-Council was passed dissolving the claims parties who had been deprived of their claims through errors of the clerks, or through other mistakes, were being given opportunity to take up other claims as compensation."

Mr. McInnes will introduce a bill to prevent Chinese or Japanese from being employed in mines."

Mr. Charles Tupper enquired whether the order-in-Council for the suspension of the coasting laws had been rescinded."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that the suspension applied only to the past season of navigation."

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill to legalize the union label."

Mr. Durrin introduced a bill to amend the Land Titles Act and to get rid of an anomaly existing in the North-West regarding the proving of wills made in England."

Mr. Pattee will ask whether the Government in awarding the contracts for the work of St. Andrew's rapid, Red river, will provide for the protection of union labour."

Mr. Pett will ask if it is the intention of the Government to introduce any legislation this session for the inspection of apples or protection of the apple trade, and if so, what scheme is proposed."

Mr. Gilmore introduced an Act to amend the Companies Clauses Act. He explained that his bill had references to mercantile and manufacturing companies incorporated by special Act, and subject to the provisions of that Act. It had no reference to manufacturing and mercantile companies incorporated by letters patent. The object was to enable companies of the kind indicated to change the place in which their headquarters were located without applying to Parliament for a special Act for that purpose."

Major Middlebro, Ald. K. Webster, R. B. Miller, W. J. Hatton, and J. M. Kilbourn, Owen Sound, waited on the Governor-in-Council, and presented petitions, and that Owen Sound's interests be protected in the proposed scheme for improving the transportation facilities on the upper lakes."

Judge E. A. Richards, of Winnipeg, has been appointed chairman of the Elevator Commission in the place of Judge Senkler, of St. Catharines, who died recently at Winnipeg."

A deputation from the city of Buffalo, consisting of Dr. H. Y. Grant, son of Sir James Grant, of Ottawa, J. N. Adams, and John B. Webster, was in town to interview the Minister of Agriculture and urge the erection of a special Canadian building at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo."

PLAGUE AT MANILA.

Forty-three Genuine Cases Discovered, and Thirty-two Deaths Have Occurred. A despatch from Manila says:—"Out of a total of 51 cases of suspected bubonic plague reported 42 proved genuine and 32 deaths resulted, half of them being Chinamen. There were twelve cases during the past week, mostly within the walled city, and a hundred inspectors, under the supervision of a health officer, Major Edie, are enforcing the sanitary regulations. Thirty of the inspectors are Chinamen, who have been furnished by the Chinese merchants."

The health department census shows the population of Manila is about 190,000, including 31,000 Chinese."

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c. in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, Feb. 20.—About forty carloads of live stock came to hand this morning. Except for the best cattle the market was not a satisfactory one, and the proportion of poor stuff continues unduly large."

We had a fair trade in export cattle and prices were maintained at from 1-4 to 3-5 per pound, with an eighth or a quarter more for choice selections."

All the best butcher cattle sold at about the prices of last Tuesday, that is, from 33-4 to 40 per pound, and occasionally a little more for packed lots; but for secondary to inferior cattle the demand was slow, and prices, while scarcely quotably changed, showed a weakening tendency. Several loads were left over."

The market for stockers was slow, and prices weaker. Feeders and bulls were about unchanged."

A dozen milk cows came in and sold at the usual range. A few choice cows will sell."

Good veal calves are being asked for, and will sell up to ten or twelve dollars."

Sheep and lambs were a slow sale today, and as a result prices were easier, while quotably unchanged. Between three and four hundred were here, and they did not all sell."

One thousand hogs were received here this morning. For prime hogs, weighing from 160 to 200 lbs., the top price is 50; light and fat hogs are bringing 41-25 per lb."

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle. Shippers, per cwt. . . \$4.25 \$5.00 Butcher, choice do. . . 3.75 4.25 H. u. ch. med. to good. . . 3.5 3.5 Butcher, inferior. . . 2.75 3.10 Stockers, per cwt. . . 3.00 3.10

Sheep and Lambs. Sheep, per cwt. . . 3.00 3.50 Lambs, per cwt. . . 5.0 5.50 Bucks, per cwt. . . 2.25 2.50

Milkers and Calves. Cows, each. . . 25.00 50.00 Calves, each. . . 2.00 10.00

Hogs. Choice hogs, per cwt. . . 4.50 5.00 Light hogs, per cwt. . . 4.00 4.50 Heavy hogs, per cwt. . . 4.00 4.50 Sows. . . 3.00 3.00 Stage. . . 4.00 4.00

Toronto, Feb. 20.—Wheat—Outside markets were firmer to-day, and local prices had a better tone, especially those of Manitoba. Quotations are as follows:—Ontario red and white, 65 to 67 1-2c, according to nearness to the mill. Western Ontario points, 65 and 67 1-2c, east; goose wheat, 71c, low freights to New York; spring, east, 67c; Manitoba No. 1 hard, sold at 73 1-4c, North Bay; and at 73 3-4c, E. J. L.

Flour—Steady to firm. Outside millers offer straight roller, in buyers' bags, middling, 45c, at \$7.50 per bol.; and export agents bid \$2.60. Special brands, in wood, for local account, sell around \$3.00.

Milled—Scarce. Bran is quoted at \$15.50 to \$16; and shorts at \$17 to \$18, at the mill door through Western Ontario.

Corn—Steady. No. 2, American, yellow, quoted at 41c, track, Toronto, and mixed, at 40 1-2c; Canadian corn, 33 1-2c, track, Toronto. Offerings of Canadian corn light."

Peas—Firm and wanted. Car lots, 61 to 61 1-2c, north and west, and 62 to 62 1-2c, east.

Barley—Tone strong and demand good. Car lots of No. 2, middling freights, 42c; and east, at 43c. No. 1 is quoted at 44c, outside.

Rye—Firm. Car lots, 50c, west, and 51c, east.

Oats—Firm and active. White oats, north and west, 27c; middling freights, 27 1-2c; and east, 28c. The price would be paid freely, and rather for round lots.

Buckwheat—Quiet. Offerings light. Car lots, outside, quoted at 49 to 50c. Chicago, Feb. 20.—Flaxseed—Closed:—North-West and South-West, cash, \$1.60; May, \$1.60; September, \$1.15; October, \$1.14.

Buffalo, Feb. 20.—Spring wheat—Fair demand; No. 1 hard, 77-8c; No. 1 Northern, carloads, 77-8c; round lots, 76-5c. Winter wheat—No sales. Corn—Quiet. No. 2 yellow, 38c; No. 4 yellow, 37-1-2c. Oats—Easier. No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 28 1-2c; No. 4 white, 28c. No. 2 mixed, 26 1-2c; No. 3 mixed, 25c. Rye—Nominal. Flour—Firm. Fair demand.

Minneapolis, Feb. 20.—Close:—Wheat—In store, No. 1 Northern, February, 66c; May, 68 1-2c; July, 67 1-2c to 75-8c; on track, No. 1 hard, 67-1-2c; No. 1 Northern, 65c; No. 2 Northern, 61c.

FOUR PEOPLE KILLED.

Terrible Accident on the C. P. R. Near Three Rivers. A despatch from Montreal says:—"A terrible accident, by which four people were killed took place Thursday afternoon on the Canadian Pacific line between Quebec and Montreal. The C.P.R. express which left Quebec at 1:30 in the afternoon, while passing Mount Carmel crossing, a mile and a half from Three Rivers, about 3:30 o'clock, struck two sleighs, in each of which were two people."

The train was going at the usual rate of speed, and the engineer blew the whistle and rang the bell at the crossing, as required by the regulations. There was a heavy wind and snowstorm raging at the time, and the drivers of the teams evidently did not hear the train, and drove right into it."

The two horses were instantly killed. The sleighs smashed to pieces, and the occupants thrown about by the wheels of the train. The express was stopped, and Ralph Bellemore, the driver of the first sleigh, was taken out dead. His wife, who was in the sleigh with him, and Nap Lafrancois,

A BRILLIANT VICTORY.

Gen. French's Mounted Force Capture Five Boer Laagers With Their Supplies.

A despatch from London, Thursday, says:—"General Lord Roberts' advance from Modder river has begun with considerable success. The British have invaded the Orange Free State in an attempt to flank the left of Commandant Cronje's force at Magersfontein. They have gained possession of four drifts, by which the Riet and Modder rivers were crossed, and have captured five Boer laagers with their supplies, though there is no official indication of the amount of booty."

It is difficult to follow the movement clearly here, owing to the imperfect condition of the maps, but it seems that General French's rapid operation not only cut off the Boers' communication with Jacobsdal, but barred their direct route to Bloemfontein, while at the same time exposing the enemy to a flank attack on their road to Boshof. Such, at any rate, is the view of the situation taken here."

It is assumed that Gen. Methuen still holds a position south of Magersfontein, and it is regarded as probable that Gen. Macdonald's expedition to Koodoosburg had for its main object the drawing of the Boers' attention westward from the contemplated move of Gen. French."

The presence of Gen. Roberts with the Kimberley relief column had not been previously definitely known, though it was guessed that he went to Modder river after leaving Cape Town, but the presence of the sixth division under Gen. Kelly-Kenny was a complete surprise here, as it was last reported at Theolofane, Colerberg, and Stormberg. It adds about 10,000 men to Gen. Roberts' army which is now, including the seventh division, estimated to number something like 50,000 troops."

The newspapers in their comments take a hopeful view of the situation. In some cases they adopt an exultant tone, but more sober opinion is content to await the outcome of the operations, having learned to avoid disquieting successes in advance."

There is a disposition in some quarters to doubt that so skilful a commander as Cronje has been caught napping, and it is suggested as not improbable that he has abandoned his position at Magersfontein and the siege of Kimberley to concentrate his forces elsewhere. The recent great increase in the strength of the Boers in the Colerberg district favors this view, which, however, cannot as yet be other than conjectural."

The driver of the second sleigh, were taken out in a dying condition, and died a short time afterwards at the railway station. Mrs. Lafrancois, the fourth occupant, died when being taken to the hospital at Three Rivers. The four people belonged to Mount Carmel, and were on their way home at the time the accident occurred."

GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.

Saved Three Children From the Flames, Returned for a Forth. A despatch from Sydney, N.S., says:—"A young girl named Steele lost her life while heroically engaged in saving children from a burning house on Saturday. The house was occupied by two families named Farrell and McIntyre, the latter living in the upper flat."

When the fire was discovered Mrs. McIntyre went outside while the girl remained and dropped three young children, one after another, out of a window to their mother below. Her position was one of extreme danger, as the whole of the upper part of the house was in flames."

BOTH WERE BURNED. Instead of saving her own life, as she might have done by escaping through the window, she rushed to another room with the object of rescuing Mrs. Farrell's boy, who slept in the same flat. The heroic girl was met at the door by a burst of flames, which must have at once overcome her, and both she and the boy were burned to death."

The girl was a niece of Mrs. McIntyre. The charred remains of the victims have been recovered from the ruins. Nothing but an organ was saved in the shape of furniture."

OVER THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY.

The Loss Sustained by the British in the Vaalkrantz Engagement. The War Office has issued a list of casualties among the non-commissioned officers and privates at Vaalkrantz. They include:—

Killed. 32 Wounded. 24 Missing. 5

Total. 61 Of this number the late Durban Light Infantry, which captured the hill, had 12 killed and 77 wounded."

The despatch from Gen. Buller giving the casualties at Vaalkrantz was sent from Chieveley camp. This would seem to indicate that Gen. Buller has removed his headquarters from Springfontein further south to Chieveley camp. It is not known whether any large body of troops remains at Springfontein."

It is rumored that the Danish Government, which for twenty-five years has rejected all proposals of the United States to purchase the Danish West Indies, is about to submit a bill authorizing the sale of these possessions at 12,000,000 kroner."

Gen. French's Mounted Force Capture Five Boer Laagers With Their Supplies.

A despatch from London, Wednesday, says:—"Although the War Office at midnight announced that no further news had been received therefrom South Africa for publication, the censor allowed several despatches to come through reporting severe fighting in the Coersberg neighbourhood, which ended in the British withdrawing their advanced position, which had been won by arduous work during the past six weeks."

The exact of these positions, Coersberg, is higher than any of the surrounding hills, and the British guns there have been described as dominating the Boer positions. Now the Boers have mounted a forty-pounder at Bastard's nek, whence by excellent shooting, sometimes at 1,600 yards, they seem to have somewhat easily compelled the British to retire from one post after another."

One correspondent reports that the fighting lasted almost incessantly for two days, and declares that the losses of the Boers, who outnumbered the British five to one, were very great. Their Cressut gun west of Singersfontein was annihilated by a British howitzer, but the result was not affected by this, and the Imperial forces have fallen back to Rensberg, causing at their disappointment."

The reports concur in declaring that the Boers in the vicinity have been greatly reinforced lately from several points, especially Magersfontein, and it is said that they are directed by Col. Viljoen-Marcus, the French officer who is alleged to have planned much of the Boer campaign."

It is impossible, in the absence of more definite information, to indicate the significance of the British withdrawal, but it may prove that the concentration that Gen. Lord Roberts seems to have made at Modder river has been accompanied by a weakening of the forces at Colerberg, and that the Boers are taking advantage of this to resume the offensive, compelling the British to concentrate at Rensberg."

Silence is maintained concerning Gen. Roberts' doings, but the foreign military attaches have left Cape Town to join him, and there are other indications that a movement by him will not be long delayed. The reported seizure of Zoutpans drift, on the Orange river, is assumed to be connected with Gen. Roberts' movement."

It seems that the army in Natal is at present inactive. Gen. Buller is apparently at Chieveley, and several of the correspondents, expecting a full in the operations, have gone to Durban to recuperate."

FIVE DAYS' FIGHTING.

Important Positions Captured on the Hills North of Chieveley. A despatch from Chieveley Camp says:—"Since Wednesday there has been fighting in the high range of hills running north and south about ten miles north-east of Chieveley. The northernmost hill of this range is known as Monte Cristo and the southernmost as Ongolo. Between them is a neck, or stretch of comparatively level land, while at right angles Monte Cristo is a low green hill, which apparently is unnamed. It was important that these positions be taken before Hlangwani hill was occupied."

On Wednesday the British under Dundonald took an eminence called Hlangwani hill. One force held the Western road, while another, under General Hart, made a prolonged march through the valley of the Blaauwkrantz river. The Boers opposed the irregular cavalry, who came in contact with them at 8 o'clock in the morning, but they were repulsed."

The Boers were heavily entrenched on the Monte Cristo hills. A steady independent fire, with occasional volleys, was maintained for some hours, and the enemy's trenches were vigorously shelled by our guns."

The Boers had one gun in action during the early part of the day, but when we began shelling they moved across the river. They used one Nordenfiet in the afternoon. Our casualties were few."

On Thursday the troops rested, being very much fatigued by their march over the rough country."

On Friday they occupied a position about a thousand yards in advance of the position held by them."

The next day, Saturday, the British right wing, the Boers from Ongolo hill, the enemy's artillery shelling the hillside as their riflemen retired. The British held the position, bivouacking there last night."

Today they are crossing the neck between Ongolo and Monte Cristo hills."

ABANDONED THEIR LAAGERS.

A despatch from Abreud Camp says:—"The Boers have abandoned several laagers. General Buller renewed bombardment of the Boer position without eliciting a reply. Another forward move is regarded as imminent."

It is believed the Lyddide worked havoc in the Boer trenches. The Boers are supposed to have removed their big guns back over the Tugela. The rifle fire has been very heavy at times. The whole country is thickly wooded."

Not content with his deep-laid plans to rival England's naval supremacy Emperor William now starts to catch up to her as a colonizer. He has donated 10,000 marks to promote German emigration to Palestine."

THE ONTARIO BANK.

ESTABLISHED 1857.
Bankers to the Ontario Government.
Capital Paid-up \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund 110,000
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

DIRECTORS:
G. B. R. Cockburn, Esq., President.
Donald Mackay, Esq., Vice President.
A. S. Irving, Esq., Hon. J. C. Atkins.
D. Ulyott, Esq., R. D. Perry, Esq.,
J. Hallam, Esq., General Manager.
E. Morris, Inspector.

BRANCHES:
Alliston, Kingston, Peterboro',
Aurora, Lindsay, Port Arthur,
Brampton, Niagara Falls, Toronto,
Burlington, Mount Forest,
Caledonia, Newmarket, 500 Queen st. w.,
Port William, Ottawa, Toronto.

TWEEDE BRANCH:
A general banking business transacted. Accounts collected. Drafts issued payable at all points in Canada and the principal cities in the United States and Great Britain.

Savings Bank Department.
Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed at highest current rates.
Special attention given to the collection of Commercial Paper and Farmers' Notes.
A. C. OSBORNE, Manager.

North Hastings Review.

MADOC, FEBRUARY 22, 1900.

Our War Messages.

Madoc subscribers have had first class special telegraphic war reports every morning and afternoon during the past few weeks, thanks to the trouble taken by Mr. Fred Rollins to collect the necessary subscriptions for the same. The small sum of 25 cents per day pays for these reports, and Mr. Casement has given a first class service—far more than first agreed upon. Present subscribers have paid for this service up to the 1st of March, and we are asked to say that all those who wish the service continued during the next month will kindly hand their quarter in to Mr. Casement, and thus ensure the receipt of the special telegrams for the next month at least.

Canada to be invaded.

Fenians are Bound to Make an Attack in the Spring.

New York, Feb. 14.—The Evening Post quotes a general officer of the Clan-na-Gael, a man who has a good record as a fighter in the United States army, as saying:—
"It would be folly to send men into Canada at this time of the year. They would have more to fear from the snow and intense cold than from any forces that Canada could send against them. Invasion of Canada just now is out of the question, but there will be preparations all along the line to take advantage of the breaking up of the winter. I do not expect that the war will be ended by then in South Africa."

Fatal Accidents.

Two Men Killed in the Northern Townships.

Belleville Sun.
A fatal accident occurred on the Bancroft extension of the C. O. R., near L'Amable, on Thursday. Robert McGibbon and a companion were at work blasting rock and were using dynamite. They used a steel tamping iron on the explosive, with the result that both were blown up. McGibbon was fearfully mangled. Both his hands were blown off and his head and body were badly cut. He was taken to Bancroft, where Dr. Embury attended to his injuries as well as could possibly be done and yesterday he was brought to the hospital here, where he died last night.
His companion, whose name could not be ascertained, is said to have had both eyes destroyed.
Thomas Hudgins, of the seventh concession of Tyendinaga, was engaged at Rathbun station in drawing wood, and on Thursday a stake broke on the rig, throwing him off and letting the wood fall on him, crushing his life out. The deceased was a well known and highly respected citizen.

An Old Man's Fate.

For Forty-Days H. B. Allison Has Lived on Only a Little Water.

Kingston, Feb. 13.—A Nananee special to the Whig says Henry B. Allison, of Belleville road, ill for the past seven weeks, is gradually sinking. For the past forty-eight days nothing in the shape of nourishment has been taken except a little water. The case has baffled the medical men, who cannot account for the wonderful vitality of the man who is past eighty years of age.

Allison died on Friday last.

Rawdon township council has made a grant of \$50 to be paid into the Canadian Patriotic fund for the benefit of the soldiers of the Canadian contingent in South Africa.

With the Canadians in South Africa.

Experiences of a Madoc Soldier at the Front.

The following extracts from a letter written by Private A. J. Clothier, of Queensboro, to his mother, will be interesting to our readers, more especially considering the events that have transpired since the date the letter was written on the memorable battle-field of Belmont, and the fact that this week Pte. Clothier and the Royal Canadians are with the force hot in the chase after the flying Boers through the Orange Free State. May his expectation of a speedy end of the war, and safe return home, be realized:—

BELMONT JUNCTION, Dec. 29, 1900.

DEAR MOTHER:—I am well this morning in every respect and hope that this letter will find you all enjoying good health. I have just come off patrol duty, which lasted all night. I patrolled about seven miles on the extreme outskirts of our camp and was thinking of you all and thought I would write. When on patrol we are out two hours and return in two and rest for two, we lie down and sleep in our great coats, as the nights are quite cool compared to the day time. We then have time to think of home. I find the time flies quickly, now we are continually on watch for an attack from the enemy and we all have to take turns in watches, both day and night, and we are being reinforced continually as well. This morning the New Zealand Mounted Infantry Regiment came in from Orange River, and we have the Cornwall Regiment and the mounted Fusiliers also the Remington Scouts with us, so that I do not pity any enemy that may appear. The enemy is gathered, about 24,000 strong, at about eighteen miles from here, and the British, led by Lord Methuen, are also camped near them, being about 15,000 strong, and they are waiting for reinforcements which are daily coming through on the Cape Government railway. I hear that the enemy have got such a good position that the British find it almost impossible to dislodge them, so they are making underground passages in the hope of blowing them up, and we will be sent on soon to take a part in it. We have just buried two of our regiment here, and I helped to bury over 18 of the enemy which were left unburied in their hasty retreat on November 24th, after a six hours battle. This will not last much longer and I believe we will be all home by next spring. I had a queer Christmas, my first in such a warm climate, it did not seem like Christmas, but that each man of us had a plum pudding issued to us, done up in tin cans and sent here especially by the Queen's wishes with a cablegram wishing us God speed, a merry Christmas and a successful campaign. Two of our lads got plum puddings from home and they shared up so it went well, we had meetings, Christmas Day, of the Methodist kind. We also have service every Sunday. We have some terrible sand blizzards, lasting from an hour to two hours, and we have to drop flat on the ground to be safe, and our cooks give us lots of sand. Water is scarce, they draw it three miles I weigh 158 pounds so I am holding my own well. We all grow whiskers as the boys were not to shave. I will say good bye.

ANDREW J. CLOTHIER.

Messrs. Fair & Sargent are talking of building an elevator at Bancroft in the spring.

The Capetown Argus tells of a birthmark which is undoubtedly extraordinary. It says: "A baby (girl) born in one of the suburbs has a distinct mark (strawberry color) on the right shoulder. The mark is the facsimile of the British coat-of-arms. So distinct are the several outlines, etc., that the very features of the animals are visible; the tail and especially the horn of the unicorn, standing out prominently, but quite as conspicuous as the crown. The father of the wee mite is naturally very proud of his offspring. We have heard of people being born with the stamp of royalty, but not with such a certain mark as this. Her Majesty ought to do something handsome by this child."



HARRIS—ELDRIDGE.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Madoc village, on February 14th, Wareham Harris to Miss Frankie Eldridge, of this village.

New Advertisements.

New Milk Route.

The undersigned is delivering first-class milk daily to Madoc residents. Price, 5 cents per quart.
JOHN McMULLEN.

Tenders for New Church.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to March 5th, for the building of a new church near the village of Eldorado. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Madoc Eldorado, on and after Saturday, February 24th.
J. A. CLAXTON,
on behalf of Building Committee.
Eldorado, Feb. 21st, 1900.

Application to Parliament.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, at the next Session thereof, by The Ontario Belmont and Northern Railway Company for an Act to extend the time for the building and completion of the Company's line of railway and branches and extensions thereof, and for other purposes.
C. A. MASTEN,
President.

Dated at Toronto this 24th January, 1900.
S-6

MILNE

—IS—

Clearing All FELT HATS

—AT—

25CTS. & 10CTS.

The Chance of a Life Time.

Alex. Belair

MERCHANT TAILOR.

O'Flynn Block, Next Door to Atkins' Drug Store.

Everything in the line of cloth kept in stock. We deal in nothing else—our time and attention is devoted exclusively to cutting and making ordered clothing. We guarantee you perfect satisfaction should you feel like favoring us with your order. Terms moderate.

P. S.—All cloth bought from me will be sold us cheap as can be got elsewhere, and cut free of charge.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

ALEX. BELAIR.

New Arrivals, 1900

Art Wall Hangings.

WALL PAPER in all its glory and beauty can at all times be seen at our store. We do not make a showing during the spring only, then run out until the following spring, but instead each spring our importations are sufficiently heavy that we show a mammoth line throughout the entire year. A million rolls yearly in our output distributed throughout all quarters of the Dominion of Canada by means of our Mail Order Departments at both Belleville and Winnipeg.

Our papers are not the product of a single factory, but rather the good things from a dozen different factories. Our experience is such that we are in a position to better judge the good things of a line, for we see more samples and from more different houses than any other firm in the Dominion, and, furthermore, we buy our WALL PAPERS at lower prices than any other house in the Dominion of Canada.

The buying always regulates the selling.

C. B. Scantlebury,

Belleville, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

New Arrivals.

Some great bargains to be shown in a new stock of Graniteware, Glassware, Tinware, Small Wares, Soaps and Dry Goods, which have been placed in stock this week. The following prices will speak for themselves:—

Torchon Lace, 5c. doz. up to 18c.
Curtain Lace, 2 yds. for 5c.
Prints, 5c., 10c., 11c., 12½c. per yd.
Towelling (crash) 5c. per yd.
4 cakes Var. Castile Soap, 10c.
6 bars best Laundry Soap, 25c.
Horse Brushes, and Curry Combs, 10c.
Granite Tea Steepers, 15c.
Granite Bowls and Sauce Pans, 15c.
Glass Preserve Dishes, 15c.
" Cake " 15c.
Mince Meat, per pkg., 10c.
Bird Seed, per pkg., 8c.

CHAS. HENLEY,
4 doors South of Moon's Hotel.

Bargman & Co., Madoc's Leading Jewelry Store.

We Lead, and Others Follow.



If you did not, why not! When in Madoc want to buy WATCH, CLOCK, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE or SPECTACLES, call at Bargman's and examine their stock as it is strictly up-to-date and at prices that defy competition.



BARGMAN & CO.,
St. Lawrence Hall Block.

New Milk Cow for Sale.

Seven years old—pure bred Jersey—will be sold reasonable.

JAMES S. PINE,
Madoc.

Tax Notice.

All persons indebted to the Village of Madoc for taxes must pay the same before March 1st or costs will be added. By order of the Council.

A. MORRICE, JR.,
Per L. F. M.

Teacher Wanted.

Female Teacher, Third Class or Special Certificate, for School Section No. 9, Dugannon. Salary, \$18 per month. Apply by letter to NORRIS SWITZER, Sec.-Treas., Bancroft.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the Public not to trespass on lots 26 and 27, 3rd con. of Tudor, or they will be prosecuted according to law.

J. N. CLARK,
Owner.

Feb. 12th, 1900.

Estray.

Came into the premises of the undersigned, lot 12, 12th con. of Huntingdon, on or about the 1st of January, a yearling white Heifer. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges and take it away.

LEWIS KELLAR.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to R. S. O. Chapter 129, that all creditors having claims against the estate of Elizabeth Wall Mullett, late of the township of Madoc in the County of Hastings, Widow, who died on or about the 27th day of January, A. D. 1900, are required on or before the 15th day of March, A. D. 1900, to send by post prepaid or deliver to the undersigned solicitor for Irwin Love, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts (if any) and then have, and that the said executor will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by him at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 12th day of February A. D. 1900.

WILLIAM CROSS,
Solicitor for Executor,
Wood Block, Madoc.

TRY
Our Own Horse and Cattle Food.
3 POUNDS FOR 25 CENTS.

Harper's Drug Store.

MORRICE & SON.

Boots,
Shoes,
and Rubbers.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

UP-TO-DATE TAILORING!

R. COLLING, (late of T. Cross & Co.) has opened his new

TAILORING & READY-MADE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

In Moon's Block, next door to Whytock's.

Will always keep on hand a first-class stock of Tweeds, Serges, Worsteds, and Pantings, which will be made to order in the latest New York Styles and fit guaranteed.

Also a full line of Men's Ready-made Clothing from the best manufacturers of the Dominion.

Soliciting a share of the patronage of the public.

ROBERT COLLING.

If you buy your Spring Suit from us it is correct in every particular.



We do not head our ad. in this way because we think it is particularly clever or smart. We are very serious about it—we believe it is true.

And Why?

Because we sell Shorey's Ready Tailored Clothing, which we know to be made by the best tailor's labor, finished and put into shape in the best possible style.

We know the material is fully shrunk; the colours are fast, and we furnish a guarantee to that effect with every garment.

We are waiting for a call from you.

W. A. McMASTER.

New Store.

The prominent advertisement at the head of this page conveys the information to the public that a new tailoring and clothing store has been opened in this village. Robt. Colling, late of T. Cross & Co., is "out for himself," and his advt. does the rest.

Madoc High School.

The Board of Trustees of Madoc High School met on Wednesday, February 7th, for organization. The Board was organized as follows: Chairman—William Cross. Secretary—R. R. Casement. Treasurer—E. D. O'Flynn.

Bag Social.

A bag social and concert will be held in the Orange Hall, Eldorado, on Tuesday next, 27th inst., under the auspices of L. O. L. No. 317. Refreshments served at 7.30 o'clock, and at 8.30 a first class program of music, songs, and addresses will commence. Tickets, adults 25 cents; children 15 cents.

Patriotic Queensboro.

Through oversight we omitted to mention in our last issue the grand rally of the Queensboro people to the Patriotic Concert in this village on the 12th. We understand about thirty of the leading residents of that village and neighborhood were present—an attendance highly creditable alike to themselves and to the loyal section they represented.

A. O. U. W. Growth.

The reports of the A. O. U. W. for 1899 are just completed. During the year nearly 5,000 candidates were initiated. The present membership in good standing, not including temporary suspensions, of which there are always a large number, who have already been re-instated, is 36,992. Owing to the young members being brought in the average age of the entire membership is 4 months and 21 days less than it was 12 months ago.

Grand Black Chapter.

The County Grand Black Chapter, R. B. K. of I., held its annual meeting in Madoc on Saturday last. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

County Preceptor—W. H. Kells.
" Deputy—Henry Wallace.
" Chaplain—A. Thompson.
" Deputy Chap.—T. P. Bennett.
" Register—John T. Bateman.
" Treasurer—John Tanner.
" Lecturers—James Moore and James Rhodes.
" St'd Bearers—R. Embury and A. Roushoren.
" Censors—Geo. Keene and Jno. Burris.
" Pursuivant—J. A. Potts.
" Tyler—R. McGhee.

Committee—James Harris, Wm. Courtney, T. Porter Bennett, J. A. Caskey, Wm. Simpson, James Burris and Wm. McMechan.

Don't Feed Turnips.

A case of particular interest and importance to cheese and butter makers, as well as to the public, was recently tried at the Division Court in Stirling. Last fall the stockholders of the cheese factory at that place passed a resolution forbidding their patrons from feeding turnips to milk cows. Four farmers, however, persisted in feeding the turnips, with the result that the sale of cheese was "docked" to the amount of \$19.00 for turnip flavor. The President of the factory, in making up his season's financial report, charged this loss equally between the four patrons who had persisted in feeding the turnips, and kept the amount out of their dividends. One of the parties, named Harlow, objected and brought suit against the cheese Co. to recover the amount kept back, \$4.50, with the result that he will have a big bill of costs to pay in addition. In giving judgment in this case the Judge made some very severe remarks on the foolishness and selfishness of feeding turnips to milk cows. He gave judgment for the defendants with costs and he said if it were in his power to do so he would also impose a fine on the plaintiff. This will probably be a warning to others.

MOVEMENTS OF PEOPLE.

[NOTE.—Friends of THE REVIEW will oblige us and help to make the paper more interesting by sending to this office particulars of items of personal or local interest. We cannot get all the news unless assisted by our readers.]

Miss Jessie Garrett returned to Belleville Sunday with her brother, R. J. Garrett, who spent Sunday with his parents.

Mrs. Thos. Frame and son of Virden, Manitoba, are the guests of their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. P. Marrin, Madoc township.

J. W. Garry of Peterboro, General Agent of the North American Life Insurance Co. is in town this week in the interests of that Co.

W. H. O'Flynn left on Tuesday for Toronto, where he will represent Madoc Lodge A. O. U. W. at the Grand Lodge meeting this week.

James H. McGuire, of Dorset, brother of J. L. McGuire, of the St. Lawrence Hall, has been in the village for the past week and with his wife is a guest of Mrs. Place.

A. W. Carscallen, M. P. and W. J. Allen, M. P. P., North Hastings' parliamentary representatives, are attending to their legislative duties at Ottawa and Toronto respectively. Both Houses are now in session.

Trooper S. J. Farrell, of the Mounted Rifles, and Chas. W. Thompson, of "C" Battery, Madoc boys, sailed on the troop ship Milwaukee from Halifax yesterday with the last of the second contingent of Canada's soldiers for South Africa.

Marmora Herald:—Miss Stella Maybee, of Madoc, is visiting with Mrs. J. W. Haight. Rev. W. P. Woodger, of Eldorado, preached in the Methodist Church Sunday evening. Miss E. Sager and Miss V. Henry, of Madoc, are the guests of Mrs. John Narrie this week.

Rev. Fr. O'Brien, of this village, was a guest at an evening party given in the Town Hall, Marmora, on Thursday evening of last week, by Mr. and Mrs. McDunnell. Miss English, of the township, was a guest of her brother-in-law at a similar gathering the same evening.

Unconscious at His Hotel.

The Toronto Star of Wednesday last had the following:—Mr. James Long, of Madoc, who came to Toronto with Mr. W. J. Allan, M. P. P. of North Hastings, for the purpose of entering a hospital, was found in his room at the Grosvenor House, unconscious this morning, from weakness, but was revived.

No Butter in Belleville!

The County Town Experiencing a Famine in this Article.

Ontario:—There has been a butter famine in the city for the past few days. There has been very little of this important article of the table to be had and storekeepers have been unable to purchase it. It looks as though a gigantic butter trust had been formed among the farmers, or the cows are on strike.

The market was fairly well attended Saturday. Those who had butter for sale smiled as they said "only 30 cents a pound." It was soon cleaned up at that price by a number of wealthy millionaire residents. Many of the middle classes turned away with a sad face and said they would have to use molasses on their bread.

The poor people will be unable to eat bread and will have to subsist on cake for a few weeks until the price of butter will enable them to buy bread. The bakers will have a considerable decrease in their earnings on this account.

At Black Creek, in Grimsby township, 40,000 saw-logs for the Rathbun Co. were delivered in one day. One hundred and sixty teams are employed there at present.

Not a Faith Cure.

Faith never worked a miracle in the case of Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure. It is the wonderful curative properties of the remedy that does the work. Mr. S. O. Taylor, Charleotte, Ont., suffered with rheumatism in the back (Lumbago) for four years. Five bottles of Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure completely cured him. He has been free from pain since. This preparation is used internally. One bottle contains ten days' treatment, 50 cents a bottle. For sale at all drug stores.

Lands for Sale.

About thirty fairly well timbered lots for sale in the township of Tudor. A list of same, and terms can be had by applying to

A. JENNER, Reeve, Millbridge, P. O.

Milk Business for Sale.

The undersigned has decided to sell his milk route in the village of Madoc, not having time to attend to it. This is a good paying business, and it will be sold reasonable.

THOS. JOHNSON.

Madoc, Jan. 22nd, 1900.

At GEO. WRIGHT'S.

California Fruits. Apricots, Peaches, Pears and Prunes. In Gelatines:—Knox's, Lady Charlotte, Cox's, Pure Gold, Gold Label Sheet.

Canned Fruits of every description. Sauce and Tomato Catsup. Mixed Pickles, White Onions and Walnuts.

Marmalade Oranges, Valencia Oranges, Messina Lemons, Finnan Haddie, Herring, Canned Fish of all kinds.

Vegetables, Canned and Evaporated. Macedoine and Talbot Mushroom. Sugar Cured and Canned Meats and Fowl, Fine Old Cheese.

Farinosa, Buckwheat Flour, Fine Oatmeal and Rolled Oats, Pot Barley and Split Peas. Groceries in general, all fresh.

Arrived this week, a new assortment of Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, China and Glassware. Prompt delivery of goods between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

—AT—

George Wright's.

For a Glean Shave

—OR A—

Stylish HAIR-CUT

—CALL ON—

F. VANDERVOORT.

The Up-to-date Barber Shop. First-class Bath Room in connection. Also Agent for Quinte Steam Laundry. WILSON BLOCK, MADOC.

The Medical Hall.

C. G. WILSON

—FOR—

Pure Drugs,

Books

—AND—

Stationery.

DURHAM ST. MADOC.

"The Time o' Day."

Ye old times have passed away, and there are a few old time-pieces that ought to trot along too.

There's nothing more foolish than the man with a foolish old watch which doesn't know which way 'tis going and stops to find out.



Our magnificent stock of Jewelry includes many handsome

WATCHES which are reliable.

GEO. F. MAYBEE.

All Watch and Clock repairs guaranteed.

As some are To-day.

Pinch your feet in wrong shaped shoes; make you nervous, irritable; spoil your temper; lose your concentration.

You can't expect to go the even tenor of your way in a shoe that cripples.

"Slater Shoes" are made to fit feet—to cover every tender joint comfortably—make you forget you have a painful foot.

They fit the first time they're worn, and ever after, because the stretch and shrink has been for ever taken out of them while six days on the lasts.

Twelve shapes, all sizes, six widths, all colors, styles and leathers.

Goodyear welted, stamped on the soles with name and price, \$5.50 and \$8.00.



JOHN MOUNCEY, Sole Local Agent.

North Hastings Review.

MADOC, FEBRUARY 22, 1900.

HOME NEWS

—Sleighting is getting bad in this section.

—The Madoc pro-Boers have "a lean and hungry look" these past few days.

—Read the various advertisements in this issue. They will all repay perusal.

—Stirling people are talking up a Patriotic Concert. Tuesday the 27th, is the date fixed.

—Three pairs of Cheboygan Sleights at cost. J. R. BROWN.

—The Patriotic Concert at Marmora last week was a grand success. Over \$200 was realized.

—The Auditor's Report for Madoc township has been received and will be published in our next issue.

—Rev. E. W. Mackay moved into the new Manse last week. It is one of the most modern residences in town.

—A party of young people from Madoc drove over to Deloro Sunday and had lunch at the DeVine residence.

—The Belleville Veterans' Association has insured the lives of the 13 Belleville boys of the Canadian contingent.

—A special meeting of Alert Fire Co. will be held in the fire hall on Wednesday evening, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock. A full attendance of members is requested.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In the Village of Madoc, Lot 16, north side of Elgin street. Terms reasonable. Apply to Mrs. R. F. BROADWORTH.

—A fancy dress carnival will be held on the Madoc Skating Rink this (Thursday) evening. This is the first of the season, and there should be a big attendance.

—The construction of a cigar box may seem to be a very simple matter to the novice, but the box passes through 14 different processes before it is ready to receive the cigars.

—During the past week Messrs. Ralph and Robert McEwen had delivered to them a fine new separator, sawing machine, and portable engine, from the Ferguson-Massey works at Hamilton.

—Three of the mail machines in the Abbott-Mitchell Iron and Steel Works at Belleville, are running full blast. They expect to have the factory running at full capacity in the course of a week.

—A copy of the Natal Weekly Mercury, published at Durban, South Africa, was left in our office last week by Mr. Wm. Mackintosh, sent to him by a friend in Scotland. The paper is dated January 8th, and is deeply interesting from a war point of view.

—Owing to Mr. Henley's recent death, Mr. Robt. J. Garrett, who has been head salesman for a number of years at McIntosh Bros., Belleville, will have charge of the store, where he will be pleased to see Mr. Henley's friends and customers.

—John and James Moore and H. Wannamaker of Madoc were tried before Judge Lazier last week on a charge of assaulting Alex. McCallum of Ormsby. John Moore was acquitted and the other two pleaded guilty and were fined \$10 each.

—The Ontario Statutes provide that there shall be no increase in liquor licenses in any municipality above the number issued in 1897, except it is shown by the census that there has been sufficient increase in the population to warrant such procedure.

—An exchange very truthfully remarks that "you may publish column after column in laudation of a man or firm and they think it is only a duty you owe to the public to commend them. But print one line that does not suit them and they are on their high horse in a minute, and all the good things you have said count for naught, and yet a majority of the people claim they like to see a paper fearless, independent and outspoken."

—Parents and physicians are reminded that every birth must be reported to the clerk of the municipality within thirty days. The doctor should report at once, giving date of birth and name of parent, so the clerk will know who to look after for particulars. Neglect to attend to this matter is punishable by a fine of \$10. Any births that have not been reported should be attended to before the end of the month. Clergymen are required to report a marriage before thirty days and also make a half yearly report on forms provided by the clerk.

License Commissioners.

The Ontario Government has appointed the following License Commissioners for North Hastings:—

James Sprague, M. D., Robert Tait Gray, Michael Gillen.

Credit Sale.

A. Harvey, of Eldorado, contemplates moving to the North-west in the spring, and will sell by public auction on Thursday, March 1st, his farm stock, etc. Sale at 1 o'clock. Eight months' credit. J. A. Huff, auctioneer.

Hastings Co. Cheesemakers Asso.

A meeting of the above association will be held in the Town Hall, Madoc village, on Wednesday, March 7th, 1900, commencing at 10 a. m., sharp, for the discussion of cheesemaking in general and other business connected therewith. Addresses will be delivered by the following instructors: Professor Rollins of Madoc, Lowery of Frankford, Ward of Foxboro, and Howie of Newburg, also by other cheesemakers of experience. The committee of management is Robert Gray, T. H. Thompson, Dan Gillen, and J. S. Dougan, secretary.

Notes and Comments.

Several New York papers have lately taken note of the cheerful readiness of the colonial populations to send troops and to make ungrudgingly, even further sacrifices in order to help the mother-land. They have seen that the British Empire is one with the people of the British Isles when a common danger threatens, and have given praise, in most instances unstinted praise, for this indication of how mutual peril and suffering have only served to knit the bonds of empire still more closely. It is admitted that we have attained a position, both politically and in the good-fellowship of the British public, which could not have been reached by any other means, and which will endure while the empire exists. It is at least certain that in any event the British Empire is as much a unit as if it were composed of one loyal nation in one land, instead of many people occupying territory which encircles the globe and comprises continents.

The wonderful nineteenth century will, without a doubt, and in as great a burst of glory as any of its predecessors; but it seems equally certain that it will keep up the record of other centuries for dying in the midst of trouble. There are already some awful possibilities in view. In every part of the earth there are difficulties and problems of a danger unparalleled in history. The South African war, whatever its outcome, will disturb more or less severely the political condition of the great nations of the world. Added to this serious question, there is the possibility of a contest in the far East, between Japan and Russia; and how this would result, and what it would involve, it is impossible to foretell.

As if these two stupendous problems were not enough to give the present century a royal send off, there are other questions with very serious aspects. There are insurrections and rebellions in South America which will apparently provide more than the usual bloodshed and excitement. It is extremely likely that a decision will be reached as to whether a canal will be cut through Central America at Panama or at Nicaragua. The Alaskan boundary is still a matter of dispute between Canada and the United States. Canada and Great Britain have not in this case got at all what they want; and it is extremely unlikely that, when the question is again taken up, Great Britain will recede from her demands in the slightest degree. The Exposition at Paris will, it is said, be a glorious effort, far surpassing all that have preceded and will be a commercial and industrial triumph for the end of the century. The last year of the 19th century also witnessed an example of expansion, when the United States assumed imperial sway, the results of which are more extensive and serious than was at first supposed.

WHAT IS A LIE?

Simple as the question is, it would doubtless evoke very different answers from different persons according to their information and relation to the subject. Shakespeare makes Falstaff say: "Lord, how this world is given to lying." Probably the world is not very different now from what it was in Shakespeare's time. As he makes another character say: "Tis as easy as lying," there were probably as many practitioners of the art then as there are now.

One trouble in obtaining an exact popular definition of what constitutes a lie, is that so many people are interested parties. No person who lies habitually, frequently or even occasionally is a competent witness in the case. Such people become, as it were, color-blind, and do not know a lie when they see it, unless it is of heroic size and very strongly marked. They will not criminate themselves. A certain man not long since admitted that he had made in writing a statement which was not true, but when asked if it was a fact, he said no, it was a bluff. He shrunk from saying it was a lie, although he admitted it was not a fact, so he said it was a bluff. That is a much less harsh-sounding word than lie, and there is reason to believe, if it should be accepted as a synonym for lie, that lying would become even more common than it is now. Most men would much rather be known as bluffers than as liars.

Whether the various grades and degrees of lies and the infinite shadings of misrepresentation, deception, duplicity, evasion, society lies, business lies, conventional lies, etc., could all be brought under the term bluffing is doubtful, and the merging of so many words in one would tend to impoverish the language. Perhaps as good a definition of a lie as any is that it is asserting or representing, orally, in writing or by signs, as true that which the person knows to be untrue, from a culpable intention to deceive or mislead. There is reason to fear that even under this stringent definition a great many persons will continue to lie.

THE OBNOXIOUS HAT AGAIN.

Exasperated Old Gentleman, to lady in front of him: Excuse me, madam, but my hat has cost me ten shillings, and I want to see. Your hat—? The lady: My hat has cost me ten guineas, sir, and I want it to be seen!

On the Farm.

CREAMING MILK.

Mr. J. W. Mitchell, dairy superintendent of the Northwest Territories, gives the following brief but plain statement in regard to the different methods of creaming milk: There are two methods of creaming milk, the natural or gravity method, or what is commonly spoken of as setting the milk; and the mechanical or separator method, in which the cream separator is employed. In both methods the principle of separation is the same, depending upon a well-established law of nature, which may be stated as follows:

When a heavier and a lighter substance are mixed together and subjected to any outside force, the heavier substance moves as far in the direction in which the force is acting as the vessel confining it will permit of, compelling the lighter substance to move in the opposite direction; provided, of course, that the substances are of such a nature that they can exchange places, such as two fluids, or a solid and a fluid.

Now, milk may be looked upon as a mixture of a heavier and a lighter substance, the heavier being the skim-milk or serum, and the lighter being the butter-fat. A vessel which would hold 1,000 pounds of water would hold 1,030 to 1,035 of skim-milk, and about 1 1/2 of butter-fat. When we set milk, whether in a shallow or a deep vessel, it is subjected to the force of gravity which acts directly downwards, and as a consequence the heavier skim-milk or serum moves towards the bottom of the vessel, compelling the butter-fat to move upwards, or opposite to the direction in which the force is acting. Again, when milk flows into a separator bowl, which is running at a high rate of speed—6,000 to 10,000 revolutions per minute—it is compelled to take the motion of the bowl, which subjects to a great centrifugal force; and as a consequence the serum moves towards the outside of the bowl, or in the direction in which the force is acting, and compels the butter-fat to move towards the centre of the bowl. Thus, we see that whether we set the milk in a vessel, or put it through a separator, the principle of separation is the same—namely, the heavier skim-milk moves in the direction in which the force is acting, and compels the lighter butter-fat to move in the opposite direction.

Now, if fat globules in milk were large, the force of gravity would be quite sufficient to cause a ready and complete separation; but it happens that they are extremely small, it taking about 6,000 placed side by side, to extend over an inch in length; and as a result of their minuteness, and of the serum being somewhat viscous in nature, they are offered considerable resistance in rising. Hence, the centrifugal force that milk is subjected to in a separator bowl is several thousand times as great as the force that it is subjected to under the gravity method; and this within a very short space of time.

THE FARMER'S OFFICE.

It is not expected that a farmer will give as much care to a perfect system of book-keeping and stock-taking as the merchant and manufacturer, but any system of keeping accounts will be much more satisfactory if the farmer will provide some place for an office.

Generally, in calling on a farmer on business, he will invite one to the barn, to the work-shop—where there is seldom a fire—or if to the house, in the kitchen or living room where there are interruptions by members of the family; especially the children; if there is occasion to use pen and ink and a place to write, these conveniences are not at hand.

Now every farmer should have a room or at least part of a room for an office and there have all the necessary things to carry on the details of his business in a satisfactory way.

A roll-top desk and office chair can now be bought for the price of a ton of hay; book shelves, racks and other furnishings will be only a trifling addition. With a small room in some part of the house, or a corner of the sitting room, if space is limited, and furnished, one can have a proper office that will be appreciated the more it is used. I would not give the impression that I do not find any such places for an office, but to say that there are some; my object is to encourage more.

The better one furnishes such an office the more real benefit and pleasure as well as can be enjoyed. A cabinet for agricultural curiosities, samples of chemicals, feed-stuffs and seeds, models of tools and implements, a file for bulletins, catalogues and pamphlets, so that anything wanted can be readily found; pictures of animals and fruits adorning the walls will make such a room a valuable addition to any farm, and I guarantee a good investment as well.

With these conveniences keeping of accounts will be much simplified, and what is looked upon by many as a task, will under such conditions become a pleasure.

A library of agricultural books can be procured at a reasonable sum, and book shelves well fitted would add to the pleasure of the office room.

With such an office to take a business man into, whether he comes to buy his products, or to sell you his line of goods, one will find that a better bargain can be made, for the other party will see that he has met his equal, and that he is dealing with an enlightened and progressive man. Think of this, brother farmers, and when you are fixing over your house or building new, put on a room especially for an office, and in the mean-

time make the best temporary accommodations possible.

WATER FOR CALVES.

In order to determine how much water 13 calves would drink, the water given them for a week was weighed and put into a barrel with an attachment for letting it out as fast as needed. In the seven days the 13 calves drank 838 pounds of water or an average of eight pounds a day. The weather during this time was warm for the first three days, and cooler the last four days. In addition, the calves got an average of 14 pounds of skim-milk, besides grain and hay.

The calves drank several times a day, not much at a time, but often. I noticed several times that they took only one or two swallows. Oftentimes they would take a few mouthfuls of grain and get two or three sips of water, and would then go back to the grain again. Even after their ration of milk they would take a few swallows of water. This experiment shows that calves need water in addition to their milk ration; it also shows that they like it often, and not so much at a time. Always see that it is fresh and clean.

FEED DOES NOT CONTROL QUALITY.

That the quality of feed has but little effect on the relative amount of butter-fat in milk, is forcibly illustrated by recent experiments at the Royal Danish experiment station. The butter-fat from cows that were given linseed meal in varying quantities would increase their relative amount of butter-fat for a few days, but some go back to the normal amount. It was shown that the consistency of butter-fat could easily be changed by the feed. Not long ago a consequence of the heavier skim-milk or serum moves towards the bottom of the vessel, compelling the butter-fat to move upwards, or opposite to the direction in which the force is acting. While the quantity of the milk is to a large extent governed by the care and feeding.

EXERCISE EARLY IN LIFE.

What is really required is that girls should be brought up to exercise from their early years as are their brothers, so that when they grow up they are not tempted through ignorance to indulge in it to an excessive extent or in a form which is likely to be harmful. This would, of course, be an ideal state of things; but even when a girl has grown up almost entirely unaccustomed to exercise, much might be done to obviate the evils which undoubtedly do exist in connection with it. Many a girl who is at present quite unfit to ride a bicycle, to play tennis, or in fact to undertake any form of vigorous exercise, might be made quite capable of doing any of these things by a few months' training in careful attention to physical culture, to the getting of the body and the organs into fit condition for active work. This could be easily attained by a half-hour daily spent in doing movements designed to exercise every part of the body, either with light dumb-bells or even by simply going through properly regulated movements with the body and limbs. They should be done under the supervision of a competent teacher, who would graduate the work to the physical capacity of the pupil, and keep a watchful eye to see she was not overtaxing herself. Most forms of exercise are apt to be one-sided. Thus the bicycle exercises the legs and little else, of course it is exceedingly good because it facilitates the getting of the body into the fresh air in tennis the right hand and arm is greatly used, and the left hand and arm practically neglected, and so on. For some strange reason, the one perfect and easily-gained exercise is not in favor with women nowadays—namely, walking. But one is glad to see that ladies have taken up golf with so much enthusiasm. In the vicinity of most of our large towns and holiday resorts there may be seen following the golfers as keenly as their masculine friends. Hockey is also played by girls. What the writer is anxious to impress upon women is, that before going in for a specific form of exercise they should endeavor to get themselves what an athlete would call a "good body." This is attained by means of a properly regulated course of dumb-bells or calisthenics. If they will do this, and bear in mind what has been said on the subject of moderating their zeal, not forgetting the invaluable bath, I feel sure that in the long run they will be benefited by the exercise, and opponents of exercise for women will be silenced.

DANCE A MILE

A Toronto physician with a statistical turn of mind has been estimating the proper distance covered by a woman in dancing through the ordinary ball-room programme. An average waltz, the doctor estimates, takes one over three-quarters of a mile. A square dance makes you cover half a mile; the same distance is covered in a polka, while a rapid gallop will oblige you to traverse just about a mile. Say there are twelve waltzes, which is a fair average. These alone make nine miles. Three gallops added to this make the distance twelve miles, while from three to five other dances, at a half-mile each, bring up the total to from thirteen to fifteen miles. Take, too, in without reckoning the promenade and the extras. "As a means of exercise," says the physician, "it will thus be seen that dancing stands at the head of the list. In golf, for instance, the major part of the exercise consists in the walking around the links following up the ball, and yet, even in golf, not so much ground is covered as in an evening's dancing."

About the House.

BABY'S PORTRAIT.

(Sketches by his Mother.)
A little head of shapely mould,
Two baby eyes so bright and bold,
A dainty little nose,
Two little cheeks so round and fair,
With tiny dimples hiding there
Like dewdrops in a rose.
A little mouth so fragrant sweet
A tiny dimpled chin so neat,
And both just made to kiss,
Two cunning ears each in its place,
A baby forehead soft with grace,
Whose photograph is this?
Two sturdy shoulders, broad and square,
Two chubby hands so fat and fair,
And cunning feet so cozy,
A roguish smile for you and me,
Sweet baby ways—now don't you see
The portrait of our boy? A. S.

STERILIZE MILK FOR BABY.

Cleanse the bottles thoroughly before using, then pour into each, through a funnel, food sufficient for one feeding, but never fill them much higher than the seven-ounce mark. Dry the neck of the bottle and cork it with clean, loose cotton. Do not set the food wet the corks. Place the bottles on the rack and set the rack into the sterilizing chamber, and cover up tight with the lid and hood as shown in the picture. Fill the reservoir two-thirds full of water and place the apparatus over a moderate fire for one hour. If the milk is just from the cow, 40 to 50 minutes is sufficient.

The sterilizer may be used on a gas stove, turned low, kerosene stove, or an ordinary cooking stove, if over the latter, the grille should not be removed. If the water is not bubbling inside you need more heat. It must not be put on the fire without water in the reservoir, and the water should never be allowed to get lower than one inch from the bottom of the bottles on the rack into the sterilizing chamber. Leave in the cotton plugs until feeding time. To warm the milk for feeding put the bottle in a cup of hot water. Shake the bottle well so as to mix the cream into the milk; remove the cotton and draw on the nipple. Cold water should be poured into each bottle immediately after it is emptied to facilitate cleaning.

When about to cleanse, take very hot water with a trace of soap in it and some soda, brush the bottles inside and be careful that no particles of food adhere to the glass, rinse thoroughly and fill with boiled water, scalding hot. If any soda be left it will turn the milk pink. Note—A little common washing soda and water boiled in the sterilizer will cleanse the bottom should it ever become foul from sediment or spilled milk.

LEGEND OF THE PANSY.

A pretty fable about the pansy is current among French and German children. The flower has five petals and five sepals. In most pansies, especially of the earlier and less highly developed varieties, two of the petals are plain in color and three are gay. The two plain petals have a single sepal. Two of the gay petals have a sepal each, and the third, which is the largest of all, has two sepals. The fable is that the pansy represents a family, consisting of husband, wife and four daughters, two of the latter being stepchildren of the wife. The plain petals are the stepchildren, with only one chair. The two small gay petals are the daughters, with a chair each, and the large gay petal is the wife, with two chairs. To find the father one must strip away the petals until the stem and pistil are bare. They have a fanciful resemblance to an old man, with a flannel wrap about his neck, his shoulders upturned, and his feet in a night-bath. The story is probably of German origin, because the Germans call the pansy "the stepmother."

THE SAFEST IS THE BEST.

It is always wise to choose for common household use articles which are not unsafe or poisonous. Carbolic acid, vitriol, copperas and chloride of lime are all unsafe, yet they are used a great deal for household purposes. How often children are injured or killed by the chance handling of such articles. The cleansing virtue of borax is equal to the others, and is entirely innocent and safe. As an antiseptic borax stands pre-eminent, while it is the only one known that is entirely safe.

No single article used in a family has so great a variety of uses, is so cheap or so effective in cleaning and purifying as borax. It will banish roaches, ants, and all such pests, and if poured down the kitchen sink several times a week it will disinfect and keep the surroundings healthy. In towns and in the country alike, it is the mark corner of the housewife and little used places in a home which most frequently contribute to its unhealthfulness, and which are the most insidious, because so often unsuspected.

The cellar has much to answer for. The sun does not reach them often, and these are the repositories of vegetable refuse. If not noticed in time, something serious will surely follow. Such as malaria, or slow fever. The physician says that borax is a purifier. Then too, it is within the reach of the poor, because of its being so cheap. It is safe and harmless also, and these two things should recommend it to every mother who has to study economy. Dentists say that it disinfects and sweetens the breath, and prevents the decay of teeth. There is hardly a tooth powder that does not contain it.

TO PRUNE CLIMBING ROSES.

Everybody admires the lovely climbing roses, and those who fail to plant them miss something worth having. These climbing roses need a little different treatment than the hybrid perpetual and tea roses. Perfection of size and form are not the main object; we care more for plenty of bloom. It is not therefore necessary to prune so closely. The only really necessary pruning consists in shortening the long canes by removing some of the smaller growth at their tips and also cutting off some of the last year's growth of the older canes. All dead wood should be cut away. All the principal canes should be shortened to strong live wood. Leave as many canes as the plant seems able to sustain. Supply plenty of fertility in the shape of well rotted stable manure, and you will have a beautiful ornament for your home. One of the prettiest sights of the summer is a portico overgrown with the lovely crimson Rambler rose that blooms fully two months.

CHILDREN'S KNEES.

The favorite position of young children seems to be kneeling. They kneel for their games and for all kinds of amusements; they are still in their "rock" stage of existence, so how do the little knees fare? From kneeling on all kinds of surfaces the knees become rough and grimy. The use of the little brush or pumice stone is torture, yet washing in the ordinary way does not remedy them. It is a good plan to make a pad of two or three thicknesses of flannel about three inches square. Buttonhole the edges together and make a loop to hang the pad up by. A gentle rubbing with this night and morning, using soap and warm water, will keep the little knees soft and clean, until the time comes for them to be covered by stockings.

BACTERIA IN PLANTS.

Disease producing bacteria affect not alone animal life but plant tissues as well. So far as general principles are concerned, the laws apply to the plant parasites as well as the animal. The vegetable kingdom is less susceptible to the invasions of bacterial enemies. The majority of bacteria prefer an alkaline to an acid fluid in which to grow, and inasmuch as plant juices are generally acidulous, they do not favor the growth of bacteria in general. A considerable number can, however, thrive in acid media, and we find that the plant parasites belong as a rule, to this class. A much more potent reason why plants are not so subject to the attacks of this class of organisms is the difficulty which the bacteria encounter in gaining a foothold.

LOWER NOTES.

Helen Robertson says washing the leaves of a rubber tree with milk will keep them dark and glossy, and that a little mustard dissolved in water and poured upon the soil will send bustling up out of the soil any worms that may lurk in it and which injure the roots. The mustard water burns the worm's skin but what effect does it have on the tender feeding roots of the plant? A flower lover writes telling her way of raising fine begonias. She puts two inches of charcoal in the bottom of the pots, then mixes a soil consisting of equal parts of leaf mould well decomposed stable manure and good garden soil with a sprinkle of sharp sand. Keep begonias in the shade, water regularly and "see 'em grow."

HORSE OR FOOT?

One of the soldier's great difficulties in war is to tell what kind of enemy he sees in the distance, and to know whether the enemy is approaching, going away, or trying to outflank him. At a little less than a mile away, 1,500 yards, he can distinguish infantry from cavalry only by the way in which they move. Single men look just like mere vertical lines when standing, and a horseman is scarcely at all different from an infantryman. But the motions of horsemen, foot soldiers, and artillery are very different from one another. The dust they raise also helps to distinguish them. The dust raised by cavalry forms a high, light cloud.

That raised by infantry is lower and denser. And the cloud raised by artillery is very dense. As to the direction in which a body of troops is moving, it is easy to tell when the sun is shining. When they are coming towards you, the rays are perpendicular. When they are moving towards you from right to left, the rays are slanting downwards from right to left. When they are moving away from you, the rays are slanting upwards from right to left. If they are moving away from you, the rays are slanting upwards from right to left. If they are moving away from you, the rays are slanting upwards from right to left. If they are moving away from you, the rays are slanting upwards from right to left.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A small boy living in Mt. Salem, Michigan, was asking his father questions the other night. Father—Why, it's cutting the barns off cattle. Boy, after reflecting—Pa, what is that? Father, growing irritated—What in the world are you asking so many questions for? Boy—Well, I saw in the paper the other day, where Gen. Buller detailed a whole squad of his men.

AN INTERESTING COMPARISON.

A gun designed by a young Japanese officer may be dismantled and rendered instantly useless to an enemy.

RECRUITING OUR SOLDIERS

IMPORTANCE OF THE SERGEANTS WHO ENLIST THE RAW RECRUIT.

The New Material Used Drill Six Long Months With The "Awkward Squad"—The Soldier is the Popular Idol in War Time.

The backbone of the British enlistment system is the Recruiting Sergeant. While he is an institution of every barrack station, it is in London that he is in his greatest glory. In London he may be seen to the number of 20 or 30 promenading up and down the streets in the neighborhood of Trafalgar square, with a broad red band gracing his manly breast, sport-ing a little cane, florid of complexion—a living exemplification of the greatest and glory of the British nation. But this is not his sole occupation. Obviously it is his duty to give information to intending recruits as to the requirements and the advantages of the various branches of service. In practice he varies the advantages according to the desirability of the applicant. If the latter is palpably unfit for the service that would make the veins of the most bloodthirsty Briton that ever shirked honest toil run cold. "It's fightin' all day and marchin' all night, with nothing overhead but the burnin' sun and under foot the scorchin' sand, and nagurs poppin' at ye from behind bushes that ye cannot see, &c.," until the would-be Tommy Atkins slinks hurriedly away.

TESTIMONIALS TO JOIN.

The English youth who enlists in the army usually passes through certain well defined states of mind in relation to the subject. He sees a regiment go marching past to the stirring music of the band, and the cheers of the people. He sees Tommy Atkins walking complacently with the nurse-maid on whom he himself lavishes smiles in vain. Or he is out of a job and hungry. "It's a fine life for a lad with spirit," says the Sergeant who has spotted his up. The youth is surprised that the great hero has read his thoughts so easily. He becomes confident. The Sergeant is encouraging, sweeps away his doubts, presents to him the lure of the station, just to see for himself. Once inside the machine, carries him on regardless. He is weighed and measured and examined very thoroughly. If he is an inch or so below the required chest measurement, it is not considered an obstacle, as he is expected to make it up presently. Then he answers a very lengthy list of questions, as to his birthplace, his trade, his age, and a contract which is couched in the most pleasing personal terms with Victoria, as if she sat at her own station waiting to affix her own signature. When the recruit passes his medical examination he is turned over to another group of officers, all business as it were, and as he is examined very thoroughly. If he is an inch or so below the required chest measurement, it is not considered an obstacle, as he is expected to make it up presently. Then he answers a very lengthy list of questions, as to his birthplace, his trade, his age, and a contract which is couched in the most pleasing personal terms with Victoria, as if she sat at her own station waiting to affix her own signature. When the recruit passes his medical examination he is turned over to another group of officers, all business as it were, and as he is examined very thoroughly. If he is an inch or so below the required chest measurement, it is not considered an obstacle, as he is expected to make it up presently. Then he answers a very lengthy list of questions, as to his birthplace, his trade, his age, and a contract which is couched in the most pleasing personal terms with Victoria, as if she sat at her own station waiting to affix her own signature.

THE "QUEEN'S SHILLING."

Then he receives the "Queen's shilling." Just why he gets this quarter nobody knows. It is a custom followed from time immemorial, probably originated at a time when one could get a good deal more liquor for the amount than possible at present. Afterward he is hustled off to the station where he is stationed for a few days, learns a little how to hold himself, how to use his muscles, to move his hands and feet with ease. After seven weeks' training he is assigned to the "Awkward Squad." Here he spends six months in incessant drilling. At the end of six months he is drafted to "Aldershot," where he learns how to use his gun. It appears that the instruction in this particular is not up to the standard of Pretoria Arsenal. Six months' rifle practice here completes his education as Tommy Atkins. Not until he has left the station does he pick up a full-fledged soldier, worthy to rank as such and with the privilege of being shot in battle.

Except in times of war the great B. P. British Public, look down upon Tommy Atkins. Quite the third of London saloons do not consider being enlisted from these popular resorts a curse but it is mighty inconvenient to persons gifted with the prodigious thirst of Tommy Atkins. Of course, when the empire is in danger everything is changed. The Parish of yesterday becomes the hero of to-day. The soldier, who would at other times scorn to be seen within five yards of a soldier, cheers himself hoarse, and shares speculators carry him on their shoulders. But Tommy Atkins is a philosopher. And while he is the most contempt for the mercenary of his aristocratic friends of to-day, he cheerfully resigns himself into the position of a darling of the nation with the consequent free drink as long as the scare lasts.

WELL-WALKING WOMEN.

There is nothing more rare nor beautiful to behold than the woman who walks well. One very simple rule about standing is to elevate the chest and carry it just over the toes. Then, with head erect and by remembering to strike the ball of the foot first, instead of the heel, a carriage will be accomplished.

AN OLD, BUT SEASONABLE JOKE.

Well, he said, the Boers are on the move. Yes, he replied, looking at the clock, but there are some exceptions.

